

Routes to tour in GermaThe Germant Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

ISSN 0016-8858

The Castle Route



German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in Itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long, it runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bayarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspolit. Heldelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your









Gundelsheim/Necker

4 Rothenburg/Teuber

2 Heldelberg

3 Nuremberg

FÜR TOURISMUS EV

Economic issues bestride policy makers of Europe

prope's three most important couniries face, in differing ways, crucial ds of government.

second year - No. 1079 - By air

emburg, 10 April 1983

the Federal Republic of Germany, government is about to get to ith political and economic pro-

gritain, the government is in a re-election phase; and in France, is the swing back towards a policy

Boon Chancellor Helmut Kohl that his own instinct does not tell what path to take, he could well alet from what what hus happenother countries.

locks as if no post-war government rope has devoted its energy to fullis task as resolutely and singleedly os has Margaret Thatcher's ervative government in Britain.

is Thatcher, the first women to behead of government in the wesworld, took office facing o two-firate of inflution which was threatto move on to 20 per cent.

hain had a debit balunce of pay-This caused curreacy upsets. employment was stendily making by towards two million and State

Thetcher set her priorities ufter

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meet the challenge	
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broadan their scopa

AFFAIRS

hi'a Cabinat: tha man

VATIONS with of a disc halts the alh of an Industry

governments,

willy studying what had happened

try and tackle unemployment ugh programmes increasing the cy supply only speeds up inflation, ins unemployment and doesn't the currency. This at least was her

first she tried to come to terms inflation. Today It has been reducin one of the lowest rates in the

onh Sea oil helped her to improve surrent account and come to grips state debt.



There was some hard bargaining with various ministers to cut back budget

She put ministries on financial limits. She also managed to come to terms with the wave of wage rises, and she now has everything under control.

Unemployment is more than three million, even though the upward trend has slowed.

Now, the budget has carefully started to stimulate the economy. The voters have been given more spending money and will play a more active part in economic recovery.

If Mrs Thatcher re-elected she will be able to her full attention to unemployment, one of the toughest problems of our times.

President Mitterrend is In the process of changing his policy after two years of costly experiments.

While Mrs Thntcher did not pay humage to any ideology but only tu cool und calculating house-wife logics, Mitterrand begun by pushing through his sucialist pulicies of redistribution, state intervention, untionelisation und putting the struin on the private sector.

The revaluation of the D-murk is one of the results, but it is the French

They have been hit by the problems Mrs Thatcher came across three years ago. Mitterrand has now decided on an austerity programmatch Mrs Thatcher's in toughness and consistency. Its ntention is to regain control over the threat of economle and financial chaos. Mitterrand is not going to take on

first. His measures begin with. This election win.

the problem of

not because he doesn't care ubout unemployment but becouse ho has to get his house in order.

Kohl is still an unknown factor. His Finnace Ministry hus confirmed the

Nevertheless, Germany's economy is still in guod shupe and the expected economic upswing will give Kohl a good start.

The German government has not only spoken of un upswing but ulso of



matic increase in aldant Karl Carstans walcomas Halmut Kohl to the presidenunemployment to tial rasidanco in Bonn, tha Villa Hammerschmidt, after Kohl's

> the strains that will be felt by certain sections of the population.

The examples of what hes happened in our neighbouring countries show that unnecessary delay at the sturt can lead to greater difficulties later on, and perhaps to an election defeat because of softness at the beginning.

A look nt what has been happening in Paris, London and Bonn would suggest that some tough years llo ahead.

Hans-Joachim Nimtz Frankforter Neue Presse, 26 March 1983)

New thrust in search for a deal on missiles

President Reagan hus suggested un Nato can only be put into practice if tho "Interim solution" to the Soviet Union over medium-range nuclear weaons in Europe.

However, Reagan regards such a solution as just one step on the way to an

The creation of a balance in the number of Soviet and American mediumrange missilea is to be followed by their complete removal.

There is an obvious reason why the USA allowed itself to be persuaded by Western Europe to Introduce a new proposal into the negotiations.

Washington want to be able to shift the blame if the talks do in fact fail. Some western government have made

their agreement to the deployment of medium-range missiles on their territory dependent on evidence of the USA's true will to negotiate.

The unpopular "double decison" by

populations of the countries affected ure convinced of its necessity.

The Reagan Administration is suffering from a credibility gap, particularly over arms control.

The US Defence Ministry never ceato maintain that the decision to dereversed, regardless of what happens in Geneva.

This would run contrary to President Reagan's alleged preference for the zero

Reagan's new proposal leaves no doubt about the fact that the "stillborn" zero option really is now dead

The bargaining will atart a new when the Geneva talks are resumed on 17

Decisions will then have to be taken on how many missiles the Americans can deploy in Europe and how many

missiles the Soviets must withdraw to bring about a true balance.

i However, as the zero option is carried to its grave we should perhaps spare the odd tear or two.

For Europe it would have been the best solution for the Sovlet Union to dismantle all its 550 odd medium-range missles, for this would have made the Nato deployment plans superfluous.

Unfortunately, it was clear right from the start that Moscow would not accept such a deal.

The Soviet regard as their right to own missiles which are aimed at targets in Europe ever since they deployed /30 ploy US missles in Europe cannot be SS-4s and SS-5s at the start of the six-

> They regard this as a counterweight to the American bases in Europe and the French and British nucleor wea-

> Gradual replacement of the old missiles by the SS-20s is, in their opinion, merely an overdue act of moderniaa-

> The West was not particularly worried bout the SS-4s and SS-5s, as they are not auited fdr a surprise attack.

The fuelling process before take-off takes several hours and leaves behind a Continued on page 2



WORLD AFFAIRS

EEC, Asean ministers talk in Bangkok

DIE WELT

Tictnam'a occupation of Kampuchea ▼ has been roundly coodemoed by foreign ministers of the EEC and the Asoan states.

In ao unusually clearly worded statement issuad after a meeting in Bangkok. the ministers also gave recognition to the anti-government forces in Kampuchea, which include the communist Kmcr Rouge.

The Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) comprises Thailand Indonesia, Mataysia, Singapere and the

The ministers criticised 'the illegal military occupation of Kampuchea by Vletnamese forces" and "the coastant refusal by Victoam and the Soviet Union to heed international appeals and withdraw their respective treeps from Kampuchea and Afghaniatan."

Delegates underlined the need to fight against the growing trend towards protectioolam and the need for reforms in the international economic order.

The conference ahewad that coeperation between the EEC nationa and Asean has resulted in an effective international politicat force.

This cooperation was initiated by the Bonn Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genacher, in 1978, and Ascan delegates made repeated references to his farsightednass.

Geneuher is president of the EEC Council of Miniaters and thus carries weight as a spokesman. In this role, he managed to persuade the French Foreign Minister, Claude Cheysson, to recognisa the anti-government forces in Kampuchea aa "an Important atep In the scarch for a comprehensive political solution" and to try and ensure that any plans to assist Vietnam did not ald its occupation of Kampuchea.

The heads of the various delegations also took the opportunity to hit Hanol in one of the areas in which it is most sensitive, that of its role as self-proclaimed defander of humanitarian rights:

Thera is express regret that recent military attacks by Vietnamese artillery and armoured units had completely destroyed the Nong Chang border camp, which was set up hy relicf orga-

The statement points out that the attack was a violation of humanitarian principias

Both the Victnamese and the Soviets have realised by now that the EEC and Ascan will at ek to their resolutions on how to solve conflict in Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Attempts by the Vietnamese to drive a wedge hetween the various Asean member atates have falled.

All further efforts by Asean, says Malaysia'a Foreign Minister Ghazall, will be aimed at getting Vietnam into the circle of the "International Kampuchea Conference".

This was set up two years ago in line with the UN resolutions by Assan,

which insisted upon the complete withdrawal of Victnamese troops.

In Ghazali's and Asean's eyes this is the ooly way. Ghazall explicitly warned the European conference participanta net to be fooled by Hanol's propaganda and tricks.

Other Issues dealt with hy the Bangkok conference included: the efferta by the Europeana to fiod a solution to the Middla East couflict; Soviet advances; and the possible shift of the Soviet SS-20 missiles te Sibenia.

Important economic problems were discussed. For example, about how to maintain a liberal and open international system of trade and maasures to make commodity agreements, effective.

They gave assurances that they would abide by the principles of the frea market and do their utmest to strengthen inter-regional economic ties between Ascan and the EBC.

Christel Pilz (Dte Welt, 28 March 1983)

Missiles deal

Continued from page 1 cloud of steam which would be immediately detected by satclilte.

On the other hand the SS-20s just nced a push of the hutton and - like the Pershing II developed by the Americans - they are first-strike weapons.

There is a definite lack of instinct shout the spparent Soviet decision in 1977 to produce an unlimited amount of these weapons.

The voluntary stop at a level of 300 weapons announced by the then head of government Leenid Brezhnev also falled to materialise.

What are the next steps? The Soviet Union rejects both the zero option and the suggestion of parity.

It would like to see the French and British missiles included in negotia-In fact they threaten to station nu-

olear medium-range missiles in the immediate proximity to the USA if the Nato deployment goes through.

Arguing in terms of arms logics, such a step on the part of the Soviet Union might even be in the interests of the western governments since this would make it impossible to limit warfaro just to Europe, meaning that the mechanism of deterrence remains intact on an international level.

Even conscrvative circles in Western Europe fear a acparate "Euro-strategic

This would represent a potential temptation to the USA to in fact play with the idoa of a limited nuclear war, which would not touch the "stronghold

Reagan's latest: plans to develop an offective anti-missile defensive belt move in this direction.

The position of the US negotietor in Geneva had become intolerable, Sticking to the no-compromise position while at the same time seriously discussing alternatives in public has made things very difficult for Paul Nitze,

As Nitze confessed to a good friend "Every time the Soviets come to the negotiating table, they know everything heforehand because they've read it in

Officially, the top diplomat has had to re-chew the same sentences for over

4 year now. Stepping down from the zero option

will liven up the talks in Geneva. However, those advocating increased armament in Washington and Moscow wili also become active.

Pierre Simonitsch (Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1923).

Genscher initiative on Asiathome affairs

Members of the Association of Thailand in case of a Vielne South East Asiun Nations tuck. (Asean) hope that cooperation that with the EEC will bring them juvestment and know-how. They also hope that it will increase access to European markets for

ruw materials and foed. Foreign ministers of the five Ascan nations (Indonesia, Malaysia, the thilippines, Singapore und Thulland) have met with EEC foreign ministers in Bangkok. It was the fourth such meet-

This inter-regional cooperation owes much to the efforts of Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Resulta of this cooperation so far in-

 Since 1975, the volume of trade has risen from DM15hn to 40bn. With a share of 11.3 per cent of Asean foreign trade, the EEC is Asean's third largest trading partner, hehlod Japan (28.3 pcr cent) and the USA (18.6 per cent).

 The 1980 framework agreement on cooperation in the fields of trade, economic and development policies have led to the creation of cooperation and consultation mechanisms which function smoothly.

Thare la an annual meeting of mixed cooperation committee.

A "business council" was set up, a programme for seigntifie and technological cosperation worked out and a large industrial conference prepared.

The political cooperation has been successful, Regular meetings of the countries' foreign miniaters have paved

Both communities have had particularly close contacta in the UN. They adopted a common stance on the Afghanlatan and Kampuchea Issues and on topics of North-South relations.

In joint statements they agreed in many economic and political matters.

Asean is still in an early stage of development. Its political and economie atructure cannot he compared to that of the EEC. All Asean countries face huge social problems, which can only be solved nationally.

Most of them are exporters of raw materials and compete in many areas instead of coordinating export policies. The volume of intra-community trade

hes just reached the 15 per cent mark. Politically, there are atlil great differences of opinion, particularly over Indo-China, where viewa differ over asacasments of the Chineae and Victnamese poaitiona.

It is therefore all the more surprising that the Ascan diplomats have taken great stepa to improve ecoperation, particularly in foreign policy.

The key word here is "resilience". It corresponds to the pragmatic tradition of Asian diplomacy. Nothing is done on

And yet there is always a firm will to give priority to community interests if the need srises.

Another difference to the EEC is that there is no fixed programms, only a hasio functional fromework. Nevertheless, there is an evergrowing trend towards integration. Against the

background of the criacs in Vietnam and Kampuches, there has been plenty of progress in political cooperation. This has been backed up by a notwork of hijeteral agreements on defence policy and mutual assistance commitment by four partner countries to help

This means that over the

It has also tarned it into most important factors in line

politics. In its own discreet way, it has n moderating influence on som more extreme utiltudes smear aligned countries and in elbert

ing countries. Ascan is therefore an Ideal for the EEC in the internation cal arena.

What is more, the great so of the region as an internation plier of tln, natural rubber, hardwoods, palm oll, copra, a gas, copper, rice and coffee port moves towards enhanced

The EEC states can only disa achieving the growth rates men the Aseun states over the putie . However, they too have now hy the drop in the prices of me

The fact that about a third of eign direct investments in the countries were corried out in is u sign of the international In the political and economic of the area.

At the heginning the other of the EEC were not se keen cher's ideas about stepping up

The large distance to this tics certsin members had to vious colonies were the male Ignaz Klachie, CSU

However, the practical success in Reinharte/Bayarie certainly persuaded most of the

This is confirmed by the there were seven foreign three state secretaries and vice Wilhelm Haferkamp as the ren ve of the EEC Commission at ference in Bangkok.

At the moment, there is gross would only acem possible opment policy.

In such a situation, it would useful to take up Genscher's to take advantage of agreement ternational issues to achieve coordination in the United Name

The German Irl

Friedrich Remocks Verlag Grabil 23 Schools Hamburg 78, Tel: 22 86 1 Telex 02-5478

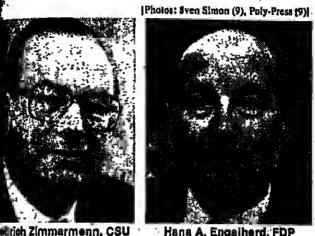
Advertising retain fiel No. 55 — Annual subscription Dal 68.

Printed by Oruck- and Vertecensus Final Branen-Sumenthal Debreaded in his Wil-MALWOS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street Mar 10011 All articles which The Gensian tribule published in appearation such the educate leading newspapers of the Faderal Republic by They are correlate translations of the no way stridged not addonably redished.

In all correspondence planse much you sumber which appears on the wisher shares above your address.

cooperation brings results Kohl's Cabinet: the men to meet the challenge

years Ascan has gained in the dancellor Kohl's post-election cabinet has only und essence of its political and changes, Rainer Barzel (CDU) has stepped Ignoring the HEC this pair to become Bundestay Frestuent and as a prince unique as a model for other pagest Intra-German Affairs by Heinrich Winde-(CDU); and Josef Ertl (FDP) is replaced by az Kiechle (CSU) at Agriculture.



b, 18 July 1925

In Munioh

b, 23 February 1930

Schwarz-Schilling, CDU

& Telecommunications

h Gelssier, CDU

6,3 March 1930

Oberndolf/Necker

omly Allairs/Health

b. 19 Nev. 1930

in innabruck

· Inlerior

Hana A. Engalherd, FDP b. 16 Sap. 1934 in Munich Juatioe



Norbert Blüm, CDU b. 21 July 1935 In Rüsselshalm



Heinz Riesenhuber, CDU b, 1 Deo, 1936

Research



Dorothee Wilme, Chu b. 11 Oct, 1929 In Grevenbroich Education



Halmut Kohl, CDU

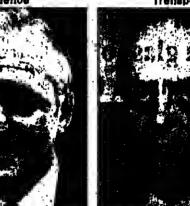
b. 3 March 1930

in Ludwigshalen

Chancellor

b, 24 Sop, 1934





Occar Schneider, CSU b. 3 June 1927 in Altenheideck/Bavaria Housing



Jurgen Warnke, CSU b. 20 March 1932 in Berlin Davelopment Ald



Hana-Diatrich Genechar, FDP b, 21 Merch 1927 in Raidaburg/Saele Foreign Affaire



b. 20 Dec, 1928 In Aechan



b, 10 Ocl, 1918 in Neuetadt/Baverie Trensport



Heinrich Windelen, CDU b, 25 June 1921 in Bolkenhein/Sliesie Intra-German Affairs



Diether Stolze, noli-party b, 5 Feb, 1719 In Starnberg Government Spokesmen

New Bundestag gets down to business

The Bundestag now has a fifth par-L liamentury group, the Greens.

The new coalition has such a healthy majority that even a ahort-term alliance between the SPD and the Greens on specifie issues need not worry it.

The govornment ahould use this majority to implement its pregrammes to combat unemployment, consolidate the budget and put the overdrawn social sccurity funds back on an even keel.

Uncertainties that pisgued the nation in the time between last autumn'a change of government and the new Bundestag elections were largely due to the way in which the etections were brought about and the initiol difficulties that confrooted the new Beon upset.

But all this is over new - and that includes the coalition negotiations and the Franz Josef Strauas Interlude.

Though there are many details still to be hammered out by the coalition partners CDU, CSU and FDP, the general pelicy line stands and there should be

ne room for petty blckering. The SPD is now called upon to be a constructivo opposition. The main issues have niready been laid down: the missles, the pensions and legal action.

The Social Democrats ore now departing even further from their old position on the two-track Note decision. They now aeck affirmation from opponents of the decision.

The SPD is clearly divided on this and its top politicians constantly have to correct each other on the crucial question: to stay in the Atlantic Allian-

ce or opt out. This clearly demonstrates what Helmut Schmidt meent when he rofused to stand for the choncellorship not only for health reasons.

The SPD now pins its hopea on the conscrvatives reneging on their cantpuign prooilses about social security. If the coulition government again postpened raising the pensions it would

provide the Social Democrats with welcome ammunition, The opposition intends to contest tho joint CDU/CSU parliamentary group status in the Karlsruhe Constitutional

Court. Thus the bad hobit of resorting to the Constitutional Court as a political instrument conlinues in the new Bundes-

The Issue is both pitiful and petty as a start for opposition work.

Another immaterial and petty question was the scating of the Greens in the Bundestag, The traditional political geography of left, centre right etc. has been questionable from the very be-

ginning.
As it now worked out, the Greens are in the centre, where ly do not belong.

What matters now is to treat the Greens in the flundestag with equanimity. Our parliamentary democracy is strong enough to copo even with a group that understands itself as an enti-

And should the Greens attack the democratic system — be it by words or deads — it will be a matter to be deait with by the judiciary.

The more likely putcome is that the newcomers will henceforth occupy themselves only with themselves.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 29 March 1983)



NEWSMAKERS

Helmut Schmidt gets top newspaper editorial post



Former Chanesifor Helmut Schmidt... announcement oausad loud silence.

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been appeinted a senior consuiting editor at the highly regarded ilberal weekly, Dle Zeit.

The appointment was greeted with howla of protest by journalists, many of whom saw it as jcopardising the paper's independence.

Schmidt, whose days as Federal Chancellor ended last October when his Social Domocrat govornment lost its Pree Domocrat coalition partner, takes over in May. He will share the position with Countess Marion Dönhoff.

Die Zeit's publisher, Gerd Bucerlus, announced the appointment at a gencrul editorial conference in March. It was met with an amazed silence. After

has been a regular Sunday radio and

TV fixture for the past 30 years (the

His Internationaler Frühschoppen,

usually attended by six journalists from

longest in Germany), has turned 70.

derator into a national institution.

taken over by television as well.

other people speak, think and argue.

Frühschoppen, meaning a midday glass

of winc with which the panel is regal-

ed), began his journalistic career at a

Cologne daily after studying philoso-

the aeventh member of the panel."

tain and inform."

phy and history,

journalist asked whether it was an April Fool's joke (the next edition of Die Zeit was due out on 1 April).

This was followed by a flurry of protests. Many voiced concern over the independence of the paper with a party politician of Schmidt's calibre in the

Bucerius, who admits to being close to the CDU and who had frequently expressed himself in favour of the change of government in Bonn, defended his

He argued that, as an elder statesman beld in high esteem world-wide, Schmidt stood abovo party politics.

He dld. however, concede that he had given a lot of thought to how the apointmoat would affect the paper's mage. In the end, he decided that Schmidt transcanded the SPD.

The announcement underlines the fact that, in addressing the Social Democratic Bundestag group last July, Schmidt said: "I would have liked to have done more to fight unemployment. But to do so I would have hed to pare down social benefits; end this is being thwarted by you."

At one point Schmidt had also made It clear that his decision not to atand es SPD chanceliorship candidate in tho last election was only partly duo to health considerations. He said he had come to realiso that "many of my fellow party members have sholved the old controversies for the timo being only."

In his announcement, Bucerius sald that those who had read his poper carefully lately could not have failed to notice that a recent issue carried a alxpago articio by Helmut Schmidt ontitled "The World Economy ia Our Destiny".

The article, simultaneously published in London, Paris, Milan and Tokyo, prasented Schmidt's concept for the prevention of a "world-wide and cetastrophic depression."

Schmidt's article coused a considerable aensation because it was the first time since leaving Bonn that he had aired his views in the press.

Schmidt, a native of Humburg, hus had closa ties with Die Zeit for yenrs. He appointed that paper's politicel editor, Kurt Becker, os his government spokesman. Beeker is now buck in his

Schmidt's ecceptance reached Buccrius rather auddenly - from the United States, where he wes on o lecture tour. It is not yet known exactly what

Schmidt's function will be. But Buceriua hopes that he will use Die Zeit as a forum for his views.

Thomas Wolgast (Mannhelmer Morgen, 28 March 1983)



Peter Scholl-Latour...gue per on the Island of Helgoland to-

'Snail's pace' journalism anno in 1956, having completed his training the hotel business, ho asked himtelevision correspondent

The career of Peter Scholl-Latour, 59, the Paris correspondent of ZDF, one of Germany's top major TV networks, reeds like a tale of globe-trotting

As a young French Foreign Legion paratrooper, he saw action in Indochlau just after World War II.

After his diacharge he atudied politieal scienco and literature in Paris, carned himself a doctorate and then studied Arabie in Boirut.

His journalistic career began in 1948 at the prestigious French daily Le Monde with an article on the Soviet-occupied zono of Germany.

Ever since, there has been almost no confilet area without Schoil-Latour on the spot. He has reported from Indochina, North Africu, the Congo (during the

for the Illustrated magazino Neue Illus-

of WDR's 3rd TV channel. From 1972 until 1977, when he re-

grounds of age).

He describea his work as programme director as having been frustrated by for a creative journalist.

WDR, be could well have run into problems with his panel programme, but he asserts that he would never have given

post at WDR he frequently criticised the growing red tape of the station.

Today, he expresses concern about the trend towards over more perfection which "stiflos journalistic creativity."

tion place is the island of Sylt - although his programme prevents him from vacationing in one long stretch bas also made a considerable name for himself through his books.

(General Anzeiger Bonn, 16 March (923)

independence struggles of the as a democracy," he argued to himand egain from Vietnem during the very democratic processes will war there.

In 1963, he hecame the harm based as an instrument to suspondent of ARI) (the other band the Constitution. network) though with many are simply resign," he told himself. He

In 1969, ho was appointed in believes time. tor of WDR, u Cologne-base hr, he did not dream that he would within the network. But ofter the commanding general of the 3rd year on the job he announced isud no intention of holding a may Corps in Koblenz by the time he until retirement. p military advisor to the Bonn govern-

He Ich WDR to become ing correspondent with sesting As early as his seventh year in the furt. The switch frum one another caused much controls staff training. This was followed time and, us Schoil-Laton tours as general staff officer in an WDR Director General Klan- tours as general staff officer in an marck was "not named." ... there the general still lins a second

Nor were a number of speece the general still line a second groups at the station. They were the speece the shores of the Baltie.

When he was out in charge of an tiations were conducted. The with the use of nuclear grenades with the use of nuclear grenades at type of weapon he also had to deal with the use of nuclear grenades eriticised the fact that top Type of weapon he also had to deui ties could "awitch alieglances" while an adviser at the Defence to supply and demand without ling standards of conduct that ployees take for granted."

What criteria other than the demand are there, said Petersia tour, who had meanwhile toeral Altenburg, who constantly league of star journalists.

With the use of nuclear grenades type of weapon he also had to deui while an adviser at the Defence platry and a general staff officer ut to headquarters.

The horror vision of a Germany delated by nuclear weapons has been him ever since.

As his fellow newsmen see it could be a seed to be a seed to seed to Seholl-Latour that is special type of artillery." He also he hammered out a contract that enabled him to pick his for deficiencies to the conventional for deficiencies to the conventional

He calls for an across the board deant ranging from infantry to nuclear pons but sees this is an instrument dent's post he now holds in the used by politicians to prevent war ore the holocaust,

ticising his own network for the for himself as both a rollitary pace of its work and its many delan and a leader of men, favours programmes that are deadly rengthening of the nation's convensional defeoces. But this does not mean t he wants to still more tanks and in the defence budget still further.

t is within his province to set priorihave not yet dealt with are when it comes to Bundeswebr spment. Yet he thinks far beyond

volving 256 planes and the losa of 108

DEFENCE

Joint chiefs of staff get a new head

Teneral Wolfgang Altenburg has Tiaken over as chairman of tha joint els of staff (Generalinspokteur). He takes over from the retining Gene-Jorgen Brandt in n change thot

ks a new ere: Altenburg is tha first d of the Bundeswehr not to have In Hitler's forces. meral Altenburg was born in Wes-Prussia in 1928. He wos a navy flak

After the war, he was "fascinated". says, with the Nuremberg war crimo

whether his devout Protestaatism compatible with becoming a sol-

"Once this young nation comes of sure that the armed forces can never

who do not agree with him.

un ideu folsted on him.

One thing he endorses wholeheortedly is the Bundeswohr concept of Innere Führung whereby the soldler is n citizen In uniform with full civic rights and motivated from within.

Much of General Altenburg's spure time is devoted to literature, especially American authors. In his youth, ho once translated a work by Truman Capoto into German.

But by far his favourito pastimo is to bo with his famliy. Ho bas throo children and three grandchildren.



Ganerat Altanburg ... tiking for the tamily ilfe.

the other Nato partners contributo to the common defence force but also to tho fact that outward security can become pointless when Internal accurity posos a throat at homa - perbaps as a result of cutbacks in the social sector.

General Altonburg therefore wants to be free to put traditional ideaa Into question and seek naw avenues. As he puts it, structures and concepts must be dynamic end open to development.

He is an ovid gatherer of ideas and enjoys debates, especially with those

Even though it might hamper his everyduy work, he would rather deal with a multitude of dlasenting Idoas than have

Though non-partisan, ha is rather closo to social demneratic Ideas,

In his view, soldiers must not only deplore shortcomings but take an active part in eliminuting them.

Fears over civilian career prospects for demobbed officers There were also problems about

The armed forces are worried about L the civilian career prospects of officer graduates from the Bundeswehr universities who are duo out next year.

The soldiera, all members of the regular army, will be over 30. Their studies were completed years ago.

This was one of the problema outlined in the annual report to the Bundestag of the Bundeswehr ombudsman, Kari Wilhelm Berkhan.

His report dealt with the issue of unemployment from several angles, including whether the forces could do more to help reduce the dole queues.

Berkhan quoted one infantry company where 41 of the 188 recruits had been unemployed before being called

There were fears among some of the others that they might not be able to go back to their old jobs later.

But there were limits to what the armed forces could do, according to Berkhan. It was already doing a great deal: besides conscripts, it provided employment for people prepared to becomo regular soldiars and also for civi-

The Bundeswehr was the country'a largest employer and it also helped fill industrial order books.

The report said that despite the increased Importance of job sceurity (offered by the forces) because of the economio recession, there was a lot of dissatisfaction in the acrvices.

Among the most important were promotion bottlenccks, eapecially among specialists and officers who had risen

About 80 per cent of first lieutenants could not be promoted. Some had been promised a riso in rank to captain years

Berkhan outlined problem nifecting graduato officers; their military training was too short and, as a result, they felt Insecure facing the men.

"They tond to covor up for this insecurity by rigidly sticking to army regula-

In any ovent, it appoars that military and academic training has not yet been properly coordinated. This has led to repeated criticism of academie training for soldiers.

Germany's air force still has 428 Star-

Others have been overhauled and

soid cheaply to other Nato partners

The Starfighters will probably be

NCO trelning, though the aituation hod improved since the training period was extended from 12 to 15 months. A special type of problem camo from

the conscientious objectors.

Some opposed everything to tho point where neither cajoling nor direct orders could achieve anything. Confinement to barracks or imprisonment was

What wes e commanding officer to do with o soldier who: constantly wont AWOL and had to be picked up by the military police; who refused to wear uniform; and who repeatedly was senteoccd for desertion?

Says the ombudsman: "Commanding officers are unable to resolve such conflicts - if for oo othor reason because they bave other work to do."

It was therefore up to the Defence Ministry to coma up with a solution that would not violate the Constitution. Helmut Berndt



Kari Wilhelm Berkhan ... Ilmit to how much Bundeswehr could do for ampioymant, (Phote: Sven Simon)

Continued from page 4

party affiliation, his opinions are entire-

As far back as 1975, he held that Europe needed a nuclear force of its own and in 1981 he said that Mitterrand's description of de Gsulle's presidency as a permanent coup d'etat fitted the present president like a glove.

In 1980, when Ronald Reagan assumed the US presidency, Soholl-Latour did not join in the general cborus of apprehension over Reagan'a striving for

"The fact that Reagan is going to be tough doesn't worry me. Western policy needs toughness," hosaid.

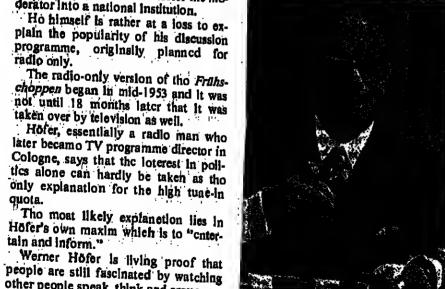
It surprised no-one that ha joined a group of Afghan reheig! nor did it come sa a surpriso wben, in 1973, he was captured by the Vletcong and got away unscathed.

Peter Scholl-Latour has both German and a French passport. He has excellent contacts with top politicians in France. His keen interest in everything concerning France is thorefore not surprising.

Along with Aifred Grosser, Scholl-Latour is the most important journalistic and political mediator between Germany and France. German television has barely a bandful of people of this Friedrich Thelen

(Die Welt, 25 Merch 1983)

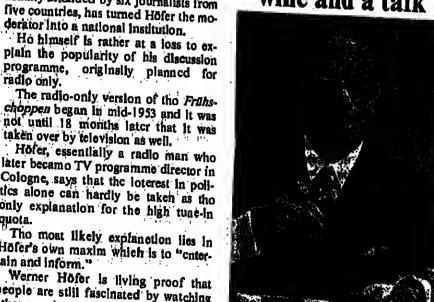
Werner Höfer, whose panel programmo on current affairs with journalists from all parts of the world a glass of wine and a talk



programme. Hofer, a wine lover (honce the name

ing station.

Höfer's Sunday:



Höfer: "The listener sees himself an Werner Höfer... popular discussion

(Photo: Syen Simon) After a briof intorlude in Berlin, he returned to Cologno in 1946 when he was appointed to the current affairs. desk of WDR, the Cologne broadcast-

Between 1961 and 1964 he worked

trierte while continuing to moderate his He later undertook the development

signed, he was programme director for the station's 1st and 3rd channels,

Höfer regards his unsuccessful bid to become the director-general of WDR as a stroke of luck (he was turned down on

Meanwhile, the retired broadcasting man keops busy writing articles and books, lecturing and - naturally modorating his Frahschoppen.

red tape, saying that this is not the job Had he become director-general of

Even before leaving his permanent

Werner Höfer, whose favourite vaca-

dpa

until retirement.

signments anywhere in the decide which subjects he wanted with. The network and its view

But even the well-paid not prevented this "essential General Altenburg, who has made a

told them: "Events the television.

Few other people would am

tell the powerful media bosset

Since Scholl-Latour is find Consideration in drafting the military most a journalist and has no determined on page i det must not only be given to what

A. Szandar tSoddeutsche Zeltung, 28 March 1983)

Starfighter pilot training

programme comes to an end he Bundeswehr Starfighter training lives, the plane's safety record is better programme at America's largest alr than its reputation.

Since 1964, 1,868 German military pilots have been trained at the base. The Starfighter is being phased out in Germany. The trainers, of whom only 46 failed

force baso in Luke, Arizona, bas ended.

fighter flying hours. Tho per man train-Ing cost was about DM2m. The Starfighter was introduced into the Bundeswehr by the then Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss in tho

to pass, put in a total of 270,000 Star-

Against strong opposition, Strauss prevailed and purchased 915 of these aircraft. Despite the logeodary crashes, in-

early 1960s.

completely phased out by 1988 when they will be replaced by the twin-jet Air force Major-General Hartmut

such as Turkey.

of scrvice.

Gulzow nevertheless stresses the Starfighter's fighting potential. It would remain a weapona system to be reckoned with until it was pulled out

Friedrich Kuhn/dpa (Aligemeine Zeitung Mainz, to Merch 1983)

FINANCE

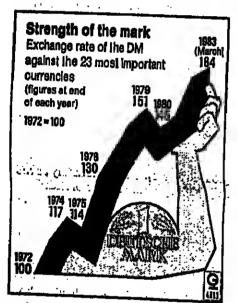
Currency realignment does not usher in plain sailing

uropean currencies have been realigned after a round of bargsining. The German mark has risen by 5.5 per cent against the other European Monetary System curreacies and the French franc has dropped 2.5 per cent.

All EEC members except Britain and Greece are in the EMS. The realigament came in the nick of time to prevent France from pulling out of EMS, as it had threatened to do.

But the next crisis is just round the corner. Busicess in Germany is not happy about the change. It will make it harder to sell experts. And the devalued frane makes the situation still worse; Franco is Germany's biggest trading partner. German goods there become more expensive.

But even German experters realised that the old French franc-deutschemark exchange rate had become untenable. The difference in the inflation rates of



the two countries had simply become

Given firm exchango rates, such a eltuation boosts exports from a low inflation to a high inflation country. And in fact, Garmany's exports to

France last year rose at twice the rate of France's exports to Germany.

In 1982, Germany had a record DM17.3bn trade surplus with France, up DM:5.5bn or 50 per cent against the previous year. ...

This could only spell trouble for a defielt country like France, which has been moving deeper and deeper into the red in terms of foreign trade alnce President Mitterrand came to power

France's growing foreign trade and ourrent account deficit would have been reacon enough to devalue the franc.

But the French turned the tables on Germany, rofusing to devalue too much because a devaluation could have been interpretad as a algn of poor economic

or The franc had already been devalued twice under Mittarrand (in October 1981 and June 1982). A third was therefore considered dieastrous in terms of prestige.

France's Finance Minister Jacques Delors accmed act to become the new prime minister, so prestige was of paramount importance to him. This slso explains his image-building needs and his sharp attacks on his German counterpart, Gerhard Stoltenberg.

But it was unfair to blame Germany

EMS was intended to streamline inflation rates within the system and thus make for menetary stability. But none of the EMS members have reached the stability target, though Germany came very close to it - hardly a reason to cri-

Delors' success in the exchange rate poker, when he obtained a rather high upward revaluation of the deutschemark, could backfire by making the German currency even harder.

This will apply particularly if, in the current rounds of collectiva bargaining, labeur moderates its pay claims because of the revaluation.

This would enable industry to make up for the ground lost by the realignment and keep employment at tha preeent level.

In any event, had there been no realignment, the influx of foreign exchange into the Buadesbank could have reached dangerous propertions. The added money supply would have endangered menetary stability; but this has now been averted.

The change of deutschemark-franc parity is quite considerable. And since the Dutch gullder, the Danish krone end the Belglan franc have also been revalued upward slightly, France should new be able te improve its foreign trade position — at least within the EEC.

But it remains to be seen whether this will materialise

Paris is redrafting its economic policy. If it sticks to its Keynesian theories and tries to create additional demand by even more deficit spending, the next realignment will not be far off. It would be the eighth realignment eince the EMS came into being in March 1979.

Perlty changes within the EMS are expressly provided for in the original agreement. But the ullimate aim was to stabiliee the exchange rates within the

The founding fathers of the EMS. especially the Federal Republic of Germany, felt that stable exchange rates would put pressure on countries with high inflation rates to stabilise the buying power of their money.

Since the members of the system have a relatively narrow range, their governments are forced to take anti-inflationa-

The hope that the EMS would help fight inflation has been dashed. Today's Community is as far from achieving this stabilisation eim us it wus four years

Though Inflation rates in most Contmunity nations were down last year, they are nevertheless still uppullingly high and differ widely from country to country. There are also other indicators to show that the Community has not come closer to the stabilisation nim not even at snail'e pacc.

The fact that some countries are trying to use market instruments to bring their prices under control, put their budgets in order and achieve a sound current account balanco while others try te create jebs through delicit spending can only cause disarrny on foreign exchanga markets.

And the fact that some EMS members are happy to make use of the currency support system of the EMS while at the same time hampering the free international flow of money is not exactly in keeping with the spirit of the EMS.

A system of relatively stable exchange rates has its advantages. But it can only function if tension within the systent is kept at bay.

There are, however, indications that tensions will grow If France does not switch to o mere market oriented econemle policy.

The fact that the system worked without much friction for a while was largely due to the temporary weakness of the deutschemark some time ugo, which put the German currency in the same bont with other wenk currencies.

The mein reason for this deutschemark woukness was the current uccount deficit at the time.

But the deficit has meanwhile turned into a surplus, which has strengthened the deutschemnek. Unless the EMS partners manage to

keep puce with Germany, frictions luside the system will increuse. If new realignments are preceded by recriminations similar to these in lirus-

sels, it could lead to destructive unimo-If this were to happen, it would be better to abolish the RMS altogether and revert to fleating. This would also cad the dispute ever what is the right purity. Free rates are both problem sol-

vers and peacemakers. In any event, we should rid ourselves of the Illusion that Europe can be built through institutions.

Neither the Coal and Steel Community nor the Common Agricultural Marto maintain their exchange rates within ; ket has been a truly integrating factor; and the same applies to the EMS.

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ORDER FORM

Background INDUSTRY

the EMS Over 4,000 to be laid off The Europeun Monelary (EMS) was created by the at state-owned shipyard heads of government in 19731 ing a praposal by Bonn soi

eff at u stute-owned ship-buil-

millions into the ailing company.

print envisages the possibility of

10 years, a move works council

example of the company'e mismans-

the works council is also greatly

he yard, considering that the men

ky jobs by elacking at work.

The EMS succeeded the car. Howaldtsworke-Deutsche Werst snuko established in April 1972 (HDW).

European Monetary Synes as snowncement was made the day tres around the ECU (European the Land election in Schiaswig-reney unit) which serves as an Bein end a week after the general ce point for the fiving at the star. ce point for the fixing of encion.
rates. The ECU is an indicate the company has shipparda in Hamchange rate fluctuations and stand Kiel, but most of the workers as an accounting unit for classical weald be in Hamburg. They obligations under the EMS is a comprise about a third of the

u legal tender and a reserve more.

ment used among EC central and a reserve more.

Currencles in the EMS have pany's problems are the result of parities with relatively small and of mismanagement.

of fluctuation (2.25 per cealing cutback plan prevides for an direction except for the weakly ital complete shutdown of the lira which has u margin of a party yerd, leaving Kiel ac the sola

While EMS has created in feanwhile, there is a war of mutual firm exchange rates within a salions in progress between Hamtem, its currencies ere aller and Kiel ond Hamburg and Bonn flout against non-member and between the management under the Board Chairman Klaus Ahlers and especially the US dollar.

If an EMS currency, ssyllet HDW works council over issues of chemurk or the French fiance tical style, commercial competence from its set exchange rate, the appointment of blame.

trul banks concerned must be relistest menegement move came as

zone in Europe.

on foreign exchange markets, surprise to the staff, some of whom The purities of the EMS of alresdy on half or even quarter drawing their pay from both tha cies have been realigned sixtu pany and the Labour Office.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 2) Med Soit the fact that the news of the latest

Since the political figures works council having been informed cannot reach it consensus, it will and was seen as an act of pelitipure coincidence if the systemic dumsiness.

The werkers felt that the management But it is no coincidence that sed the release of the news in a way is short of a decisive building would prevent a loss of conservati-The Council of Economic Appropriate in both the national and the the Boun government the Facility Residuals. Men) pointed this out at the in 49 per cent of the company stock Is

As they saw it, the uitimate in seof Schieswig-Holstein. people who drusted the liMS in the city-stete of Hamburg can do litt-bring about firm though edjesses prevent the compeny from saddclunge rates was to arrive at small twith an additional 2,500 jobless. union in the long run.

The Five Wise Nien argued objective could only be achiefy fixing of exchange rates went in the Hamburg can do short of pumpliand with a coordinated ment? policy and sanctions In cases of the section of Klaus Ahiers' rescue

They money supply provision ing the Hamburg operation to the missing block in the system. But W. This part of the operation had nobody has shown any inclined considerably extended over the ineers the missing block.

What the members of the seman Holger Mahler now cites as Want is relatively stable exchange while pursuing their own policies at will.

netary stability in Europe 2 tick, the EMS has achieved rather ward must be improved.
the Bundesbank said as far ban saccording to Mahier, there is nothing Tong wrong with the work discipline year ago,

In its report, the Bundesback that the improved exchange rate we been worrying about their jobs for ty within the EMS had to be self by monetary stability at home it was ridiculous to assume that they tem is to result in lasting advanta its members.

"Unless this happens, the "Instead, Mahler accuses the manage-could fall apart," the report of the lack of work discipline and of Brussels meeting proved the set having done its homework for the bank right.

Pupi Bellings with the says that the management did the says that the

mining at creating a stable of ere than 4,000 men are to be laid other than shipping, such as offabore oil riga, etc. Though this business is now also flaggieg, it could have provided muny an order a few years ago. But of

> Moreover, the accusation applies not only to HDW but, apart from a couple of exceptions, to all of Germany's niajor shipbuilders.

course this occusation leaves tha pre-

sent chairman in the clear because he

has only held the post fer the past six

Of this country's 45 shipyards, five fall in the category of major companies (HDW, Blehm + Voss, Hamburg, AG 'Wesar" and Bremer Vulkan, Bremen, and Rheinstahl-Nordseawerke, Emden).

Whila small and medlum yarda still managed to weather the world-wida shipbuilding crisis, the big yards were caught in the vortex, turning the crisis into a national dilemma.

The small yards have kept above water by doing repair work and building epecialised craft - none of which requires us much capital outlay as the orders the big yards went for.

The big yarda were competing with Far Eastern shipbuilders, who can fall back on cheap labour. Germany'e yards tried to emulate Japanese shipbuilding methods, which meant enormous outlays of money - especially in cases of supertankers.

Much of the business Germany's blg vards went for was a matter of prestige rather thun technical innovation. In many cases, launching a supertanker was technically a greater challenge than building it.

Since most of Germany'e major conpanles - apearheaded by HDW and AG "Weser" - went for this type of preetige business, they were all equally badly hit when the oll crisis thwarted

their long-term plane. And since the shipbuilding managers were unable to come up with creative new ideas, it is their workers who now hove to foot the bill for management's

ultimate decision rests with the mashortcomings. meal beard in Kiel, which has the But It is not only the Germana who king of the supervisory board where stockholders have the say. So there find themselves in strife. The international crisis has hit virtually all traditional Old World shipbuilding nations and shipyards throughout the world are faced with the same five probleme:

• The world-wide receasion and the resulting shortage of paying cargo has made one-third of the world's merchant fleet redundant, so there is no demand for new construction:

 Construction of supertankera, for which many chloyarda made huge investment, is likely to remaio a dead issue until well Into the next decade:

Using its aim of creating a zero by the fact that the rescue blue. • The Japanese hae managed to capnew construction, leaving the rest of the ehlpyards with unused capacitice:

Threshold countries like Korea and Brazil now build ships 40 per cent cheaper than the traditional shipbuilding

· All shipbuilding nations subsidise their yards, thus distorting the market.

Even so, Germany's shipbuilding industry was in better shape untli 1981 than its counterparts in the other traditional shipbuilding nations.

In 1981, Germany accounted for 4.1 per cent of the world's shipbuilding tonness. This made this country the



Workers at Howaldtswerke face their juture.

number one of the traditional shipbuilding natioes and number five en the world list after Japan (49.6 per cent), Korea (5.5), Spain (4.6) and Bra-

But ia terms of orders in hand, Germany had already fallen back at that time, coming after Japan, Korea, Spain, Brazil, Talwan, Poland, the USA and

DHW (ulong with a number of other large yards) had accepted orders at below-cost prices, thus programming

Germany's yards have now called en Benn te pay moro attentien to the problems of the ehlpbuilding industry.

In October 1982, the Shipbullders Association presented Bonn with a list of EC countries that provide direct and indirect subsidies for their shipbuliding industries. These figures show how much governments subsidiso new construction: Italy 66.17 par cent; France 59.23 per cent; Denmark 54.60 per centt Britain 45.98 per cent; Belglum 41.40 per cent; Notherlands 38.30 per cent; Ireland 34.75 per cent; Greece 21.50 per cent. German subsidies amount to 22.9

Thus the free market distortions even within the European Community can only be called gretesque.

The extent of eubsidies has always depended on the extent of price undercutting by euch low-wage countries as Korca, Taiwan and Brazil. The original idee behind the cubsidies was to keep the shipyards of high-wage countries going until wages and other construction costs in the other countries rose to the point where competition would be free of distortion once morc.

This strategy has led to excessive production capacities that could only lead to a destructive competition even under normal circumstances.

Good entrepraceurs would in these circumstances either have opted out of tha business altogether or they would have awitched to a new product.

But nonc of Germany's major shipducta except Blohm + Voss, which is part of the Thyssen group. The others stuck to their lasts - mostly at the taxpaver'a expense.

The city-state of Bremen has been worst hit by this inertia. As Bremen's Mayor Hana Koschniek puts it, Germany's smallest state has more shipyards. than any other state of the republic, and all arc in trouble.

Mayor Koschniek often spends more time trying to keep shippards out of trouble than governing his city-state.

The problem is that Bremen's treasury is notoriously empty and that there

just is not esough money to keep the yards going. It is therefore up to Bonn and the banks to lend a hand.

But Benn and the banks have been increasingly reluctant eince the change of government — especially where the social democratio-governed city-states of Hamburg and Bremen are concern-

Bremen'a mest prestigioua yard, AO "Weser" (which is owned by Krupp) and the Bremerhaven Seebeck yard bave been on the verge of bankruptcy

But at least Krupp is still prepared to pump more money into the shipyard that once built the world's fastest liners.

The neighbouring yard, Bremer Vulkan, does not have a similarly generous major stockholder. This yard was controlled by the Thyason-Bornemisza group, which epted out gradually as the shipbuilding business deteriorated.

The Bremen Senute bought some of the stock in an effort to salvage what could be salvaged. And just before the 6 March national election Bremen pumped another DM 40m into the yard that the owners left in the lurch. But can it atili be ealveged?

There was a time in the shipbuilding Industry when neither the yard workers' nor their works councils had anything. to worry about.

It usually takee two years or longer to build a ship, and though orders were aiways known to come in batches there was always enough work to go around. Even if a couple of years went by without a major order, the order books: were usually full enough to keep the yards busy. As a result, the ahipyards were largely unaffected by economic

Major yards like HDW in Hamburg and Kiel, AG "Weser" and Vulkan have hundreds of people who have been on their payrolls for 20 years or longer. To them, being in the shipbuilding industry spelt job security.

But now there can no more economic cycles with which the shipyards can come to terms and which they can weather. All we have now is general stagnation: too many yards and too many ships combined with too few chipping companies with the ready cash for new tonnege.

The truth of the matter is that a branch of Industry that has been artificially bloated has no option now but to

Unfortunately, those who are free of blame, the workers, are the victims of thle chrinking process.

Bernd Hansen (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsbiage 27 March (983)



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Königswinter Anglo-German talks broaden their scope

Tha Königswinter Anglo-German bour Party, Denis Healey, for example, Conference has been a regular spring-time event now for 33 years.

For meny years, both sides were content to preoccupy themsolves with their own reapective problems: the British urged the Germans to recognise the Oder-Nelssa Line, while tha Germans urged tha British to take a plunga aad join tha Common Merket.

This mutual contemplation of navels has gradually become a thing of the

Attention bas increasingly focussed on the common problems facing both countries within larger organisational units and on the difficulties associated with the membership of these International bodies,

This time, the central question was: how steble is the Atlantic Allance?

Henry Kissinger once hit the nail of pessimiam right on the head once when ha ssld: "There is hardly any issue on which Americans end Europeens share tha same opinion."

The following are just some of the disputed topics: the way to behave towards Moscow; East-Wast trade; dissrmament policy; strategic doctrine; how to deal with the Third World; economic

What many conference spenkers said back up this passimistic appraisal of the

The deputy head of the British La-

argued against the conservetives on tha Potomec who claim that thin Russians are eesier to negotlate with then fat

Others, such es tha CDU politician Carl Otto Lenz, condemn such Atlentic pessimism: "We're ell in the same bout, but instead of ell rowing together we'ro dlacussing who's baen hit hardest by

A compromise between the two views prevsiled. There is still a fundamental idantity of Interests between America end Western Europe, that which di-

All existing problems can be solved if there is good will on both sides.

The discussion on rearmament petered out, with experts seeing things through expert's eyas end politicians through politicians' ayes.

What one group ragardad as lacking In problems the other found to be difficult to implement.

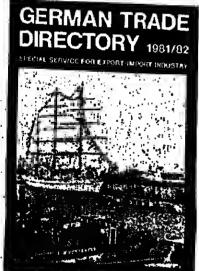
Both the British and the Germans got tha creaps when they think forward to weapons in Europa at the end of the

One politician had the presumption to say: "Even if the acts of civil disobedience lesd to one or Iwo deaths, the government must stand firm in its decision to deploy the new weapons."

This prompted a British lord to re-

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mark: "Our government will stop down from the decision long before there ure two deed persons ... '

Otherwise, tha mood was one of general agreement.

The growing unemployment upsets people more than the arms issue, and it was hardly surprising that the discussion centred on this topic. Unfortunately, too much tima was wasted on theoretical axcursions. Intervantion by the state or murket

mechanisms, supply-oriented economic strntegias or a boost in demund? At the end, both sides could only

egree that the most useful solution is a compromise between the two. One professor from Berlin was urilent in his criticism of all those who want tu

do everything via the price. His argument was based on the fact that it is an illusion to believe that price competition exists on all markets, the prime example to the contrary being the

labour mnrkot. According to his unalysis, those johs lust during the recession will only he available to 50 par cent of anemplayed If the economy picks up.

The other 50 per cent can only ha re-Integrated via "socialism within the working class", i.c. thu investments must be financed by the workers.

For if this task were passed on to the fuctur cupital, workers would very soun find themselves out of wurk uguin. However, n union mombar had something else to eay.

In his opinion, there is no way of getting around a reduction in working hours (on a weekly besis or in terms of working years). Tha campaign to push this through will begin in sutumn.

As he pointed out, 80 per cent of those workers who had the choica decided to finish work at an carlier age.

During the discussion on the relatlonship between America and Europe n plea was made to create u European centre of power, a reminder of Kennedy's Grand Design of a two-pillar al-

The time has come for joint Euroion, it was claimed.

Today's big problems, unemploymont, pollution, growth policy, interna-tional indebtedness, can only be solved via n coordinated approach.

Comparad with the international inatitutions set up after the Second World War, which contributed towards an economic upswing - the Marshall plan, Bretton Woods, Galt, - we have lost our fantasy and have resigned ourselves to the way things ere, sald Labour politician Peter Shore, who went on to issue a plea for naw initiatives on a European

Another British guest felt that the

The shadow of Siegfriedle hangs over assembly-line workers

tory in Mettingen on the Neckar

ected inside a spraying booth ork permitting, wrapped up in a cover, Siegfriedla is ona of those asible for spraying black paint the front axles of the Mercedes ass by hanging on the assembly

time lind come for the govern, apart from his nickname, this the (EEC) member states to satisfied as seems to be moving in Brussek so: his proper name is Robot 11 on Professor Rulf Dahrendoff egfriedle cost about DM140,000 that there are three problems was bought from the Norwegian tain and West Germany have feeder Trailfa.

tain and West Germany have factory Trallfa.

First, hoth countries are specified in which the campaign be Dsimler-Bonz AG, "evan if peo-disobedience against rearms tell us wa are, comparing us to the Second, both government in segfriedle is certainly no lonely economic-policy promises a ci; the Swabian company has alreuswing will not be able to remain a close to the swabian company has alreuswing will not be able to remain a close to the swabian company has alreuswing will not be able to remain a close to the company has alreuswing will not be able to remain a close to the company has alreuswing will not be able to remain a close to the company has alreuswing will not be able to remain a close to the company has alreuswing will not be able to remain a close to the company has alreuswing will not be able to remain a close to the company has alreuswing will not be able to remain a close to the company has a close to the company has alreuswing will not be able to the company has a close to th

swing will not lie able to remove the robots help out when it comes to Third, the mobility of votes for components.

sides of the Channel is increasing they do the welding on the 52 weld-ters who are no innger show a points on the rear extea of the new legiunce to traditional clean mall Mercedes".

my also complete the welding on Why are there no Greensis! bodywork of the S and the naw No clear answers could be food spect 190 class car, and du the The German Greens present ing, stick on the protective muteto protect the hottom of the cur, the heavy spare wheels into the

> ere's even u robot who cheeks ther the other rubots have done r welding work properly.

selves at the conference for

decision-making would still fail

hardly bo disputed.

an enlivening addition.

time and proved to be both de

Dahrendort's thesis that 00

The early days were not so success-Niefer points out, himself a doctor

Dahrendort's thesis that the regineering, reminding us of the chantment of many people we off period for robots. tital extremes rather than in the doing the welding on the car's side response uniong the Green. response umong the Greens tenth of n millimetre accuracy.

tion, regionalism and panicities wasn't easy for robots using the majority of the citizens is mas.

The questian of whether a cobots were first used for Mercedes are always in the right and what in 1970 to welt the side panel of the jority in parliament is allowed the side panel of the on the fate of regional minories fier a while the industrial robots, or

though the latter usually represent more precise the engineers in the majority in the area in questo works, managed to strike a balance just some of the puints of discourse ten power and precision and the The counter-question of counter of welding.

The reply given by the Gineral off at the production level of about elected clites no longer remajority of the population.

Although not acting as a longer remajority of the population.

Although not acting as a longer remajority of the population.

Although not acting as a longer remajority of the population.

Although not acting as a longer remajority of the population.

Although not acting as a longer remajority of the fall automation of bodywork-lding, i.e. the replacement of welders colors, turned out to be an economiproposition at a level of just a few were to be split up into an infiguration.

As Niefer explains, "the welding rodecision-making would still fait."

are much more flexible in compariwith the rigidly linked special macide on the alternative of a maproduction series."

friedle's job at the Delmier car gaining in popularity in other fields of production.

These machines, which can move on five or six sxles for one tool (for axample, n set of welding pliers) or for one work-place (one engina block, for oxample), can take on operations which are difficult and damaging to health whether in a blast furnace, on walding lanes in spraying works, where it is more and more difficult to find anybody willing to do tha job, despite high unemployment.

In addition, the electrically, pneumatically or hydraulically operated robots ara often much better than humans, and in cases where two shifts are operated they are also less expansive than waga

Finally, the 'slaves of steel' enable tha manufacturers to replace the efficient but extremely rigid trensfer lanas by floxible production linas.

The robots, constructed by Kuka (Augsburg) and Unimetion (USA) can daal with cars of all catogoriaa.

They are programmed for each model and can be adjusted as the need arises.

This makes it easier for the works managers to re-arrange production occording to the orders which come in, i.e. on a shorter-torm basis.

If one car model is repinced by a new one, all the programmers have to do is to re-programme the robots in line with the new tasks.

The usual rigidly linked transfer lanes, on the other hand, have to be completely dismantled and very oftun suld as scrap.

On the other hand, the "one-purpose lunc" in Sindelfingen does have advantages over the robots.

It puts together almost 1,000 hodyworks each day and ean wold almust 99.5 per cont of the weld pulnts for the nicdium-range cars.

SuddeutscheZeitung

Robots In the S-class only manage 70 per cent. What Is more, the "one-purposc lane" is more precisa than tha operational robots and evan the welders with their heavy welding devices.

"Tha car industry is the fastest to take on new tochnological developmonts", says Rolf D. Schraft, Director of the Fraunhofer Institute for Production Techniques and Automation (IPA) In Stuttgart-Veihingen.

It is a kind of 'ono-stap-ahead' industry for robots, "about 60 per cent of the machines used in the Federal Republic of Germany can be found there"

The Institute, which is also one of tha most important udvanced specialists in the field of mechanical engineering, ostimated the number of industriel robots used in domestic Industries at 3,500 (ap to last December), 1,200 more than the level for the previous year and almost three times as many as at the end of

The IPA reckons that there are now about 9,000 robots in the whole of Europe, as many as there are in tha USA, the original 'home' of the robot.

Marion Grafin Best the engineers define them, are

The car industry has always been in the lead in this particular field. Volks-wagen went along with Daimler-Benz

towerds tha end of the last decade end bogan employing them. The Americans had constructed the first robots in this field during the 1960s. Today.

tCartoon: Llebermann/Dle Produktion)

Their primary objective le to teach

putting on washers or assembling the

crankcasc: plicated oparations have only been tested in the experimental laboratory at-

"I have sincere doubts as to whether most of them have in fact managed to earn monoy yat", says Schmft.

For although the unit costs for the robots arc low, tha cost for research and development are very high, Sometimes, snys the 1PA man, the ro-

bots are worth more than their purchasars pay — the going rate is between DM50.000 and DM300.000 a piece. "These are policy prices just to ensu-

VW in Wolfsburg is not only the largest

German manufacturer of robots; it has

By the and of last year, the VW and

Audi plants were using about 960 ro-

bots. By the end of 1983, the figure is

only constructed robots for its own use,

there are well over a dozen other com-

panies which manufacture them in Ger-

meny including Keller + Knsppich

(Kuka), Jungbeinrich, Reiss, the Zahn-radfabrik Friedrichshafen, Siemens and

Alongside VW, which up to now has

nlso installed tha most.

planned to incresse to 1,240.

re ontrance into the market." The German robot manufacturers

have to compete against the much lurger companies from abroad, which have been in this business u lot longer.

The Swellish cumpuny ASEA, Norway's Trullfu, the American companies Unimution and Cincinnatl Milacron, Kawasaki Heavy Industrics and Fujitsu, the market lender in Japan, for exum-

A look at the various jobs the robots luve been programmes to do hy tho production managers provides an idea of their varsatility.

1.300 of the 3,500 robots counted by the 1PA are involved in spot welding upcrations, 585 do welding joints, 400 du coating work, l.e. spray paint or

Many are used for loading and unloading, to carry heavy pieces of machincry. However, up to now only just over 100 are being used in the assembly work

In the Mercedes works, for example, half of the total manufacturing time is required to assemble passenger cars.

"We've still got a long way to go in the assembly fleld", Schraft sorrily re-

The robots ere still not able to do the more complicated handwork required for assembly line jobs, as many of the parts are constructed in such a complex

For axample, none of the robots in Garmen factories can tell the difference between the sizes needed for individual tools such as a screwdriver etc.

The devices are unable to come to tarms with "an environment in which there are non-organised elements", as Schrest puts it. They just haven't got the "optical end tactile sensors" humans

Engineers throughout the world working on robots are therefore centring their attention on developing better

sansory tochniques, oftan with the aid of the TV camara.

tha robot how to select the correct tool for the proper situation and thus enable more exact work on the conveyor belt.

Robots are already able to do tho more simple tasks in this field, such as

Up to now, however, the more commosphere and not under factory condi-

The Hanovor Trada Fnir after Easter is sure to see IPA blowing Its horn to uttract greater interest in its robotniks.

The BBC electrical appliances company will be presenting a robot which can distinguish between brightness and darkness. It will be able to dip into a tray and hand over a tennis ball as a praseut to the amazed visitor.

The perfection of such abilities on the motor assembly line will, howaver, remain the dream of robot faus over tha next fow years.

The unions, particularly the metalworkers union IG-Metall, ulrendy vlew. the robots as n major job-killer.

To begin with, the metal workers regarded their motallic co-aperator as a more sturdy culleague, which would help Improve oversil working cunditlans. However, their forecast has bocome more gloomy.

By the end of the 1980s there will be loast 40,000 industrial robuts in opcration in the Federal Republic of Germany alone.

Helmz Jilger, who is particularly involved in dealing with the social insplieations of automation and who works in the 1G-Metall's headquarters in Frankfurt, sees trouble ahead.

According to a recent report by the German Trade Unions' own Institute for Economics and Social Sciances in Dosseldorf, between 200,000 nnd 300,000 of tha 1.1 million workers employed in conveyor belt activities will lose their jobs over the next few years.

A robot can, depending on the job in question, replace up to five workers. Gustav Felth, a member of the joint project on the "Humanisation of tho Working Environment" backed by the IG-Metall end the Federel Ministry for Research Activities, believes that the job-killing effect will increase in the

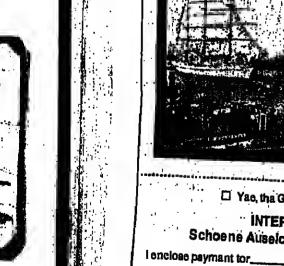
"The robots are becoming more and more intelligent", he comments. "Things will probably take off in this field in 1985."

In his opinion, there is a much greater threat to the machine-building in-

Feith: "Up to now, we've not really built up a proper oppositional front against the robots."

However, with the danger to jobs growing dua to the new technologies

Continued on page 15



Address:

THE ENVIRONMENT

Minister declares war on pollution pirates



be Minister of the Interior, Friedrich Zimmermann hss drawn up a DMlbn plan for a fleet of ships to patrol German coastal waters to catch

The fleet would be run by the Federal border police (Bundesgrenzschutz), Herr Zimmarmann has also plans to increase aerial aurveillance by the border

But cost is a problem that may prevant him from jumping in right at the dirty end of the ecology pool and meking a name for himself.

The proposed 60-metre long, helicopter carrying ships are almost in the corvette class and would cost DM200 million each. Helicopters are expensive. And a team of more than 300 would be needed to run the force.

In addition, there is the element of competition: boats from the customs department are already used for epotting polluters. The coastal states also use harbour polica and other forces to

Herr Zimmermann's plans are to bo looked on as a flanking messure on a sport, will also he interested in having a national level in preparation for a con-

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ference planned by him for 1984 in which the countries bordering the North Sea will discuss the problem of oil pollution at sea.

However, bis Ministry feels that concrete counter-measures cannot walt

This is the reason for the plans to extend and expand the operations of the border police.

Talks are to be held sooo with the Flnance Minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Hopes are high that these proposale will be accepted and money supplied.

Stoltenberg, who himself comes from Schleswig Holsteln in the north of Germany, will be interested in a clean cea, not to mention the jobs for the suffering shipyards which are also endangered by continued pollution.

The customs boats, which are under the responsibility of Finance Minister Stoltenberg, already keep so eye out for pollution at sca.

The coastal federal states, the CDUrun Lower Saxony and Schleswig Holstein and the SPD-run city states Hamburg and Bremen, also have their own capacities to protect the shipping routes
— either with the help of the harbour police or by the other means.

Wemer Dollinger, Minister for Tran-

and investment advertising in Germany: The Great

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The Transrapid 06 ... ready for operation, but there are doubts should

This particular Ministry has a coordinating centre in Cuxhaven to deal with reporte of oll pollution.

In Transport Ministry circles there would seem to be a greater interest in extending existing capacities rather than creating new once, at greet expenoo at that.

Not only would Zimmermann need DMI billion for boats and helicopters but additional money for the running and maintenance costs of the Bundesgrenzschutz fleet, which hasn't even got a base in the North Sea.

The most restrained Minister over the issue is the Minister for Defence, Manfred Worner (CDU). His navy would be more than willing to take over the surveillance functions proposed for the Zimmermann flect.

Even during the previous SPD/FDP government's period of office e "memorandum" was mede according to which the Minister for Transport wes willing to pay the nevy for such servicee.

And after all, the various captains and pliote, whether they're in a Starfighter, Tornado or a helicopter have clear instructions to immediately radio report any cases of environmental pollution they may witness to the centre in Cuxhaven.

The Dornier company has financed by the Ministry for Transport developed a special device for Do-28 machines in the Navy, which can detect exact data on the culprit.

sensors.

Magier cuch as the Do-28c.

could be killed with one stone.

pollution.

transported via helicopter.

One expert in Bonn feels that the German Auditor General will regard Herr Zimmermann's project as a waste of tax-payer's money. A. Szandar (Stiddenniche Zeitung, 21 March 1983)

TRANSPORT

Hovertrain Colegne. comes on linere of clever slapstick, marvellous

After twelve years of the missle elements which attroet and the right world's first the award comes just at the right the green-lined prototype for the show's inspiration, Dr Biopld 6" (TR6), which is still he who has decided to move back into has been brought to operate who has decided to move back into has been brought to operate who has decided to move back into has been brought to operate who has decided to move back into has been brought to operate who has decided to move back into has been brought to operate who has decided to move back into has been brought to operate the satirion programme Scheibeithe stive factory in Munich.

The 51-ton train will have in the Scheibeithe stirical programme Scheibeithe in Emsland at the end of Mark the Germun viewers on insight Joint sponsors of the project of some of the country's politically the German Federal Railway touchable", areas with its exquisite behn) end Lufthunss.

The train should reach spot to be found in the still cabaret but almost bucks up by the end of the year, It be find cabaret but almost bucks up by the end of the year, It be find programmes by digging a little reached over 400 km/ph in terinto the background of certain tests.

"The magnetic ruilwey is an distinct of causactive transport system," and include the constant of the Rillne-Muln-Danustefan Hedrich, who is in the cast of the ca

It cannot come off the raise of these in case an emergency dest raid-be-prizes", too many by uny-

presented for general series of

The hovertrain ralls could be David, was awarded a gold for the coordination: silver went to the The magnetic railwey would be wellke sharpness and Maupassantdness.

s particular caso can be referred to WPICE Grimme Prize.

of the series more than deserves the rd: for another, the Prize is intendshake up some of the more lily-limembers of broadcasting bourds give those trade unions a slap in eye who didn't feel that the series geod public relations job for the

pere is also acknowledgement for

Light entertainment show wins television award

novel by Fronz Innerhofer, led to o Adolf Orlmme Prize is the only are and competition which covers prize for Schone Tage. hele range of TV programmes. It Prnise is spoken for the "exemplary performances by the number netors, the

aist awarded in 1964. intensity of which is reminiscent of efprize has elways acted os a selsph for the latest moods and forts by Posolini in this field."

good to see tha jury east its vote

light entertainment programmes

er, which both belong to the best

something which need not ne-

gold was taken by Alfred Biolek

TV series called Bio's Bahahof

Station), which is indeed produc-

na disused railway shed in Freoben,

intelligent wit, the show was a true

dar progrommes shown last year.

One sentence caused slight stanoyancc becouse of its oxcessiveness; "This film demonstrates the possibilitics for reflecting reality, which are of

course not open to commercial cinc-

My denr Grimme jury, what exactly do you mean by "of course"? And whot the is not open to TV?

At least threa films are pointed out which would be worth another showing. First, the Werner Masten's TV play Das Glück beim Händewaschen (Happiness When Woshing Your Honds), the story of a boy from Southern Tirol who has probloms finding his true identity in the growing Itolionisation of his oreon

Second, Annelto Humpe's roport Liehe, Gold und Tod (Love, Money ond Deoth), on ottempt to overcome the nildominunt world of statistics by referring to exemplory comments.

Central social questions are deult with by e punk on the one hand ond a police ender on the other,

The third film is o film report entitled Ausländer raus? Ein Ort in Delitschland (Foreigners go home? Some-where in West Germany), which is a collection of observations in the out-of-the-way village of Rhedu-Wiedenbrück.

This is a clussic example for the differences between the renl world und the world conjured up by political cliches.

ond foreigners but also sntagonisms.

We see strong ties between Germans

The special prize for Ausländer in der Bundesrepublik (Foreignets in the Federal Republic) shows how fast those responsible for awarding the prizes were to reect (this includes the Adolf Grimme Institute which plays a large part in decisions).

The very fact that this field is the most important and politically tricky issue of the day in Germany should be enough to boost the promotion of films which deal with these problems critically. Whot was missing this year was the selection of o smaller magazine-type re-

The rundown given by Stefon Aust on the eviction of persons from eight houses in West Berlin on 29 September. 1981; Including the video playback of how Huns Jürgen Ratiay dled would have been a good candidate in this respect. Dr Wolfgang Moser's report on the slaughtering of seals:

The neglect of such documentarystyle films makes it look as if TV is lscking in topicality. ...

A final example of good topicol raporting is Ulrich Kienzle's description of the weeks preceeding the assassination of the Lebaneso President Bechir Gemayel and of the terrible massacres in the Palestinian comps of Sabra and Chotila. His piece was Heisser Sommer.

No Third World topic, no environmontal issues, nothing topical tuken from a mogezine programme.

Where was the priza for Hans Dieter Grobe's film documentations or Gerhord Botts' report on the Schandfleck KOMM (The KOMM Disgrece), the scone of the most spectacular mass nreest in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany?

Unfortunately, the Orimme jury missed out on quite a bit of quelity minterial. Rupert Noudook

(Stullgarter Zellung, 18 March 1983)

Germans take their TV to New York

mericons will be sble to have a clofilms and TV presentations.

The first "German Film Weeks" in New York will be presenting o whole series of productions by Germany's two big broadessting channels, ARD and

The director of the federal off-shoot station Westdeutscher Rundrunk, Friedrich-Wilhelm von Sell, said the event was a breakthrough which will help revers: the one-way trend in TV ties between the United States and tho Federal Republic of Germany.

Whereas American TV productions are part and parcel of German TV life, Germon productions are few and far between on the other side of the Atlan-

The programme presented in New York would also show that TV In Germany often prepares the way for cincmatic success, Sell emphasised,

Together with productions from the field of "Documentation and Culture", "TV Plays and Light Entertainment" and children's programmes, there will also be n rundown of the most wellknown films produced by the late Rainer Werner Fossbinder.

Fassbinder mede o name for himself in the States. Over half of his 40 films were produced for tolevision.

The programmo in New York will olso contain TV productions by director Wolfgong Peterson (22 TV films), whose film Das Boot become o big hit on the American circuit.

(Saurbilicker Zellung, 10 March 1983)

scriptwriters

prize is not necessarily un indication of un increesing trend towards plainness und directness, a style preferred, for example, by radio play director Dieter Hasselblett (Bayrischer Rundfunk) ond Gerhard Klezoldy (RIAS-Berlin).

Hoffmann's presentation simply had greater power of persuasion...

Other authors olso went for more simple forms of presentation: Rolf Becker in Eigentlich bin ich stumm (Really, I'm speechless), a production by the Westdeutscher Rundfunk, which tells the story of how a woman finds a path to her own personality, is just one example..

Another: Gerhard Kelling's Randung love story full of puns.

Yet another. Helmut Peschinu's Ich doch nicht (Me, not at all), a dielogae with doch night (Me, not at all), a dialoguo with a homosexual.

Although these plays ore not ortistle or experimental they are typical for current radio play productions.

The main eriterion for the prize is the maximum effect the play has in the ucoustic radio medium.

Which were the main topics dealt with this year? Were they the big problems of the doy: unemployment, arms policies or the political situation in Bonn / Not at all1

It seems os if there is not sufficient confidence to try these hotly disputed Issues due to their fast moving nature.

Preference was given to psychologienl or socio cultural fields. There are a striking amoung of finshbucks.

ih Ein wahres Hörspiel (A Reol Redlo Play) by Hons-Magnus Enzensberger (production by SFB) the author falls back on Diderot; Barbara Honlgmann's tale Der Schneider von Ulm (The Tailor from Ulm), an SDR production, reflects on the dreams of self-

Elfriede Jelinek and Ursula Krechel seorched to find historical figuree such as Clara Schumann or Caroline von Gunderrode when deating with the topic of women's liberation

The radio version of Christa Wolfs' Keln Ort, Nirgends (No Place, Nowhere) - WDR production - was also put on the short list for a prize.

Radio experimentations with music were presented by Dieter Kühn in his agic artist's monologue Konzert für Sprecher und Orchester in e-Moll (Concert for Speech and Orchestra In eminor), enother production by the Hessischer Rundfunk, which also delvee Into historical retrospective:

Another example of this approach is Endstation - cine radiophonische Vision (The End of the Line - A Rudlophonic Vision) by Harald Welss, a crittcal look at media and psychlatry put on by the Saarhindischer Rundfunk.

The radio play is alive and well! Even if, as in other artistic genres, it has seen better days.

Klaus Colberg [Frankfurter Neue Presse, 24 Morch 1983]

Combination Para os seus anúncios de

Highly sensitive

It consists of a side-borne radar, TV apparatus, infra-red and microwave

They have been brought up to euch a degree of sensitivity that it would be impossible to fit them into a helicopter; they can only be transported by Starr-

in view of the ceyere lock of money for fuel, the navy would undoubtedly o increase their esa-borne hours with the financial backing of the Minister of Transport. Thue, two birds

The training of the crew would be improved and at the same time comething would be done about environmental

If it should prove necessary for the border police to step in, he could be

regard to fuel consumption.

allow passengere to step dom the of the prize's which was original-eurface if the hovertrain com twarded just for educational series is unexpected standstill.

In addition, the train, the ment of which is becked by TV series by Franz Peter Wirth, German firms, is quiet, was a transposed version of the unfriendly to the environment

over existing railway lices. "Our dream run would be Dusseldorf" explains a spoke the firm.

ports or commuter services in its At present, 50 possible land trial runs are being examined for one thing, the the actual realisuout the world.

A project in the USA has chances. The construction of stretch from Los Angeles to [4] is to begin in 1986. Eight Transrapid successor

could then transport a daily los to 600 passengers in a journell of 1 hour and fifteen minutes and a half hours for this rus

At present, normal trains the tip passed on by Austrian televi-Fritz Lehner's film version of a

The prize awarded by Germany's war blind for the best radio play has dono n great deal to faster the development of this brundensting gonre. For more than 30 years, the prize

jury, holf of whom are war-blinded neaplo themselves (the other half are critics) has been providing encouragement for many authors to try producing something for this field.

The oward consists of o sculpture ond u repeat broodcast of the prize-winning play on all German radio networks.

The 1982 prize went to Gert Hoffmann for Die Brautschau des Dichters Robert Waiser im Hof der Anstaltswäscherei von Belleiny (literally. The Scorch" For a Bride in the Belleley Laundry Courtyard). It received 18 of the 19 votes.

Hoffmann's play showing how the banished Robert Waiser declared his of the Knapp-Familie from the love to the washerwoman at the leun-mining aree of the Ruhr valley, an drette, are full of human warmth and credibility.

> from the Norddeutscher Rundfunk, also added impressive local Swise colouring to the preschtation. The jury's attention was also attract-

ed by an experiment by the Hessischer Rundfunk. During the "documenta 1982" exhibition in Kassel Jürgen Gerr set up a series of microphones to gather the opi-

He would have stood a better chance of topping the prize list if he had not been quite as liberal in his selection of how much of this "spontaneous displeasure" to keep in his "play".

nions and feelings of visitors

The flict that Hoffmann's play got the

The blind throw a challenge

EDUCATION

Students sue university in row over arms sales



dispute at Marburg University over Awhether theology students may write to arms manufacturers in a bid to get them to stop making srms has gone

The students sued when University President Professor Walter Kröll gave them a written warning and then froze the student union funds.

They argue that their letters had nothing to do with politics but were motivated by "theological considerations and responsibility."

The dispute started in apring last year when the students joined protest demonstrations in an attempt to provent firms from exhibiting at the Hanover Military Electronics Shew (IDEE).

They wrote to one of the exhibitors from the Marburg region, Schoeller und Co. Elektronik GmbH, aaking it net to exhiblt.

"We regard this show as a threat to peaca and a direct promotion of warfare from the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany," said the letter.

It was irresponsible enough to supply Third World military dictatorships with the military electronies they needed to strengthen their power but an even greater danger lay in the greatly improved target accuracy of weapons systema through which defensive forces inevitably becama offensivs.

"This means that a military establish-

ment must no longer wait and respond to stisck but that the enemy must be beaten to the drsw. It follows that this can hardly reduce the danger of war."

The firm was urged to "consider the possibility of switched its production to socially useful goods." The students told the company that thay were inte-rested in "discussing the issue."

The company did not reply. Instead, it saked the university president if the atudents were sllowed to do this, and if not, whether disciplinary measures ware

In mid-May last year, Professor Kröil told the students that their letter was incompatible with the functions of the student body. He asked them to stop; otherwise he would be forced to act.

The students refused, saying that "our cause is too important for us to allow ourselves to be silenced." They wrote nnother letter to the company, asking for o discussion.

The company again toid the university. Professor Kröll then, in June last year, forbade the students from "calling on free enterprise to abstain from exhibiting, attempting to induce companies to switch to another product and seeking discussions with them."

Tha students were also forbidden to use atudeut union funds for that purpose. If they did not comply the student union assets would be frozen for three months "in the public Interest."

Tha students ignored the warnings and their assets were frozen. They protested, and explained in o memoran-

dum that: "The theology student body holds that, in kesping with ita responsibility to God and the people, It must take a atsnd not only on university mntters but on the affnirs of the world as well because we students neither can nor wish to study In an ivory tower."

Tha students pointed to the "specifically theological charocter" of their sintsments in the letter, saying that these statements "cannot be imped together with the general political discussion on

A student body must be entitled to mske such theological statoments because "the question as to how to bring about and preserve penca in the world is a major part of theological truining."

Their letter therefore hud to be understood as a concreto expression of fundamental Christian tenets.

Professor Kröll rejected the theological arguments. The letters were clearly political, he sald. The student union had no right to axtend the scope of its activities, which was laid down in the Hesse University Law.

The university argued in court that latters of this type were outside the legal scopa of the student union and that the students were trying to exert influenco on the production of a private compa-

The students, before the case went to court, sald the Pope had Intervened in the Faikiands and Lebanon conflicts, acting out of theological responsibility. This argument was not accepted.

Professor Kröil, clearly irritated, replied that "unlike the Protestout theology students union, the pontiff was not subject to the provisions of the Hesse

A final attempt to settle the matter hy discussion only negravated the situa-

> Manfred Ronzheimer (Frankfurter Rundsebau, 16 March 1983)

A Bundesmmedicine

captain Very unconventional Professor Hackethal goes on a thorn-sticking campaign The Bundeswehr uses you

officers to put ceross h view in thosehonis. Monventional medicina has no haal-

Their aims are to provide in ing monopoly and patients who ubout the lindeswehr and but to be treated by noture healers security policy and to try and held be sllowed to, says Professor Jusomo understanding for the Hackethal.

one such officer is an above that he would remain a thorn in us: Are you free to say what the da of conventional medicina.

His naswer is yes. There is the professor is always assured of the forbidding it.

on forbidding it.

The captain visits senior the of his constant oritieisms of his tion forbidding it. condary schools.

ondary schools.

To establish a rapport stational colleagues.

and remove mistrust of the storer, Dr Josaf Isaels, a cancer specia-starts by telling pupils should said cancer research has beao "up a One pupil tells a classmeit" dalley for 120 years". the war stories".

A giri: "Do we have to liste progress of Natura Healers said that It doesn't even concernus." Eventional madicine had made no Remarks like this are paid gress against cancer despite the exday lifa for the capinin: "I have diture of huge amounts of money, in this business very long, by Therefera conventional medicine was that the only way of coping is a qualified to ridicula natural medicine winging."

Like his colleagues, the stura healers ore convinced they his own method of ceping, and on the right trock because more part of it.

When the heckling shows are, are demanding a mora biological getting out of hand, he says: "It of medicine. They are becoming whole briefcase full of a ressingly afraid of the effects of

wholo briefcaso full of passingly afraid of the effects of forms... unyone interested that drugs.

App?" Most laugh with him.

But frequently he can say over patients tried natural medicine too, sees things very much the ten they learned they had the disaase. do—like when saying: "Each the lste stages, the proportion jump-clan must wnnt peace. Whatever patients tried natural medicine an innest security policy." The conventional doctors the class.

The triangle of the effects of the

dropped his military manners and is totally reluxed when can always be assured of o stormy his prepared fecture: "The can always be assured of o stormy mature healer quarters. would he to have peace was plauso from nature licaler quarters.
puns. But it world without seconstantly ottacks his conventional

This is where many of they include the property of they included the medicine has no healing monopoly. Suying: "Right now, there are included the matura healers as wall. He scores another point.

The going gets tougher when to explaining the function of conventional medicine.

The going gets tougher when the forward five years ago been proved to explaining the function of conventional medicine. He scores another point.

being a defence olliance).

There are some disenchants the still upholds his theory that prerings when he says that Natols are mass checkups for cancer only Germany 30 years of peace. In to apread the disease.

Hecklers: "It's all emply teven if this were disregarded, know what's what."

They ask questions about stress are being wasted, to the detrizism in the forces, about of the patients.

drinking and boredom.

The officer reminds them see preventive checkups? he asked.

of them will soon be drafted see preventive checkups? he asked.

of the soldiers themselves, tells ckups he said, answering his owo drinking and boredom. orical question.

dying out and virtually non"And as to drinking, it's not inform the public of the pitfails of in the Bundeswehr than says the checkups. Some of his colleagues "With boredom, it's like state how adopted some of his views. good NCO can prevent it just the they still tended to operate too good teacher can."

A girl raises a delicate than it was.

His answer: "By and last" leves.

people of goodwill; and that the accused them of refusing to draw of them are driven by fear."

Selection of them are driven by fear." Nobody asks him about tesearch has been up a bilind alley

said, were pumped into research programmes, mass checkups and esncer centres. He suggested that it would have bean battar to revisw our concept of cancer instead.

Dr Isaels called on the medical profession to resist the "monopoly claim of soma privileged thaories."

He contrasted these theories with his own theory that takes the whole person into account: tumours are formed when the entire defeoce system of the body collapses.

As a result, what is needed is o regenerativa therapy directed at the whole parson and combined with a therapy targeted on the tumor itself.

Dr Issels said that this approach had enabled him to achieve successes even in lata stages of cancer.

But even the nature healers could not warm to the theory put forward by Dr

In his view, cancer is caused by a severe psychological conflict and the tumour occura exactly 18 months after the conflict. It can be cured if the patiant resolves the conflict within himself.

Dr Dieter Hager, vice president of the newly founded society for biological cancer pravention in Haidelberg, confirmed that the pressure exerted by naturo heolers hod atrengthened the in the fight against cancer. He said that his society came into

being as a result of the failure of the cancer fund to recognise natural medicine as the fourth pillar of cancer thera-

He suggested that the nature healers' concept contained a number of elements that warranted more thorough research and clinical experiments.

What oew Insights did tha congress provido? E.S. Scharnik, the president of the German Nature Healers Association, suggested that the most important result of the meeting was the fact that even critics of natural medicins are now for the first tima prepared to enter Into a discussion with nature healers.

His remark was primarily directed at Professor Irmgard Oepen who, despite boos from the audience, had the courage to point out that nature healers could ba a danger to their patients and that thare are no laws governing thair train-

She also deplored the fact that the exams for nature heaiers are mainly olmed at establishing wbether the candidate will be a menace to national health and whether he is oware of his li-

Professor Oepen blamed this on tha lawmakers rather than on the nature



Protessor Julius Hackethat ... dangar in masa cancer obeckups.

healers themselves. She suggested that a sensibla approach to this problem should ba feasible.

Following a cooperation agreement between nature healers and conventlonal medicine, she now considers joint

Scharnik axpressed his satisfaction at the fact that conventional medicine Is now at least prepared to discuss afternative tharaples.

One speaker in the discussion round suggested that one way of warding off attacks from the conventional camp was to "provida clear biochemical evidence for our nature therapy approach."

Heidi Parade (Sluligaster Zeliung, 14 March 1983)

The German cancer research centre In Heidelberg is to help n GDR scientist develop a method of treating

Professor Manfred von Ardenne and his teum at the Dresden Institute began working on the treatment in 1965 and by tha early 1970s wore able to begin testing onimaia.

The agreement between von Ardenno and Heldeiberg comes after yeors of antagonism between the two parties.

it is a gesture of conclilation by Heideiberg over the treatment, which is known os "axternal regional hyperther-

According to o research centre spokesman, the project will also deal with the American hyperthermia method of using microwave antennas.

Professor von Ardenne's equipment for hyperthermia treotment would be placed at the centre'a disposai.

He stressed that the project will be headed by the Heidelberg/Mannheim tumour centre, with which Haldelberg has a partnership arrangement.

This would be one step in a muitiatep cancer therapy. The other steps towarda clinical tests of the therapy concept - could only be carried out in Heidelberg, the apokesman said.

The final decision on the types of tumours to be included and the extent of clinical tests at the Heidelberg/Mannheim centre would only be made after exhaustive basio research.

Professor von Ardenne was born la Hamburg in 1907, He has been a prominent scientist aince the 1920a and has played a major role in the fields of electronics, nuclear physics and cancer re-

Von Ardenne'o concept is based on the idea of beating cancer with its own

After only a few years of delving into

Cancer: doctors stop fighting

therapy in 1965.

Tha main steps (which includes conventional methods like surgery, radia-

Step 1: Feeding the cancer cells to get their metabolism going. This is done through a six-hour infusion of dextrose. Tha healthy cells remain unaffected by It while the tumour cells develop over-

Step 2: Overheating the tumour cells. which are more sensitive to heat than healthy tissue. Tha assumption is that this is due to the tumour eelis' acid environment. The infusion of dextrose that leads to increased acidity makes the tumour ceils even more sensitive to heat, causing them to die at temperatures between 40, and 42,C which leave

rest of the body."

dead cells. These cytolysia enzymea also attack neighbouring ceils that are only just viable, destroying them as well. This process continues until all tumour cella havo decomposed.

Tha uncoupling of tha cancer celis from the rest of the body achieves two things: the disintegration process does not affect neighbouring haulthy tissue and the body does not auddenly become flooded by the toxio decomposition

Instead, the decomposition takes weeks or months and has no harmful

It took von Ardenne and his research team at the Dresden Instituta from 1965 to the early 1970s to davelop the multi-

But medical traditionalists in the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR put objected.

potients and these had already been written off medically by the doctors.

The traditionolists' opposition to the multi-step therapy did no harm to the new concept. Von Ardenne used this time to improve and introduce considarable changes in his hyperthermia technology: the original hot bath was replaced by microwove radiation that mokes it possible to impart more heat to tha Immediate tumour environment than to the rest of the body.

It was this that spelled the break-

The barriers put up by traditionelists now seem to have been removed. Dieter Dietrich

The SPD and the CDU/CSU agree on the need for peace education at school. But they differ widely on how. The SPD state education ministers want a broad peace concept which interprets peace as the reduction of perso-

nal aggressiveness and war as including social repression. Conservative education ministers have not yet hammered out a uniform policy, but they want peace instruction to impart understanding for the need

for the Bundeswehr as an instrument to maintain democracy. Peace education should, they say, restrict itself to such incontrovertible factors as the provisions of the Constitution under which the nation may not wage a war of agression but must be

able to defend itself. A paper drafted by Baden-Württemberg's Education Minister Mayer-Vorfelder (CDU) and endorsed by the other CDU-governed states stresses that all malo students are subject to the draft and, before leaving school, should be well informed about military service.

School, the paper says, must help remove misunderstandings and prejudices about the Bundeswehr. Many young people took for granted the democratic state with its high standard of living. It was up to the schools to expiain why this should not be taken for granted.

Conservative education ministers want the schools to make it quite clear that the peace provisions of the Constitution expressly include armed dafence and that this country pursues a peace policy in which renunciation of the use

Differing views on how 'peace' should be taught in schools



of force goes hand-in-hand with defen-

ce preparedness. Young people must be made to understand that there was choice, per se, between military service and civilian service. National service was a general obligation that may be refused on conscience grounds only.

The SPA also stresses that national aervice is not a matter of choice and that a refusal can only be based on grounds of conscience. They Social Democrats consider it particularly important for secondary school students to bo nor only fully informed on the principies of military service and conscientious objection but that they should also have a general idea of the principles governing the atate.

The SPD wants schools to provida students with a comprehensive understanding of peace, with all its ramifica-

Students abouid be familiarised with the different ideas on how to achieve and secure peace. None of these ideas

should be presented os the only possible or realistic one.

Students should be allowed to identify themselves with the various concepts of peace without having any foisted on

Peace education was enable young people to take an informed and notive part in the nation's peace policy. To do so they would bave to delve into security policy as well.

One of the objectives of peace instruction was to convey to the students that, as a defence instrument, the Bundeswehr has a firm place in our society - a place assigned to it by the Consti-

Conservative education ministors argue that the SPD's concept says nothing about how to provide objective information on the Bundeswehr in the face of violent disruptions of swearingin ceremonies and the militantly anti-Bundeswehr stance of entire aecondary school classas.

The conservatives believe that compromise actutions can be worked out. But the latest conference of state education ministera did not deal with the issue at all.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 March 1983)

The young captain has see hal health service of some DMi.5hn

wanting to know the captale's Dr Issela was also critical of what he ntilfude towards the peace more alled the blinkered attitude of his col-

Stephan-Andress Phote than 120 years.

tKeiner Sud-Anzeler, 23 years amounts of money, he

each other

cancer, he came up with his multi-step

The approach is based on a acquence of therspy atens intended to make tumors die o notural death.

tion and chemotherapy) are:

acidity due to Increased lactic acid.

healthy cells unaffected.

Step 3: Uncoupling the tumour from the rest of the body. Over-ocidity and heat contract the blood vessels in the immediate vicinity of the tumour and make the blood corpuscles in the tumour tissue swell. The swollen corpuscles get stuck in the narrowed blood vessels, isolating the tumour from the

Step 4: Self-decomposition of tumours and metastases. Von Ardenne calls this a cytolysis chain reaction, As soon as the first tumour ceils have been destroyed by over-acidity and heat, they release enzymes that decompose the

products of the dead tumour cails.

step therapy and test it on animala. Once this was done, the road was clear for clinical experiments with hu-

Though tests were carried out in some hospitals, they lovolved very few

through. The Dresden Medical School, backed by the GDR health miniatry. began elinical testa early last year. Now the Heidelberg centre is Involved.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 12 March (983)

mer Stadt Angelger

way research into drug addiction

carried out in Germany bas como

ys and wherefores of drug abuse

d, people were continuing to

were expensive programmes

whors Hans-Werner Carlhoff and

D. Schneider, say even the most

be carried out, say the authors.

INNOVATIONS

Burth of a disc halts the death of an industry



The Burth Disc is a device which Lenables large cinemas to be spiit into smaller cinemas. It was invented at the end of the 1950s by Willi Burth, now 79, who comes from Ravensburg but new ilves in Kressbronn.

The invention meane that one projectienist can run soveral cinemas instead of just one because reels ne ionger need to be changed.

As a result, expert say cinema attendances heve increased by almost 400 per cent, giving the industry a muchneeded boost.

Yeu can find old Will in the lebyrinth of his air-reid cellar, assembling his adventurous experimental devices.

He uses absolutely everything, from wooden blocks to boer crates, from bieycle spokes to parts of a model rail-

He's lost count of the many weridwide patents he has to bis name, "between 30 aod 40" he reckons. Willi was always keoo on presenting

and projecting films.

While still o lad ha built a model projector and using eeif-painted sildes as title links put on a small film-sbow for hia mates at a few pfenoigs a time.

Later oo be started repairing projectors and much to the dismay of his father travelled around from one village to the next presecting his films.

He spent the money he esrnt while uodergoing a textiles apprenticeship on a large projector, and even he bought his own cinema.

Soon he bnd the largest einema in the whole region and today ho owns eloven in all - eight in Ravensburg and three in Blberach.

Neverthelese, he seee his cinenste lennings in a self-critical light.

He hasn't seeo a film right through for some time now, "five minutes here and then minutes there - that's enough for me", he admits.

The principle behind the Burth Dise is quito simple.

When the films come from the distributors, they arrivo in different sections, To years gone by it was common practice to ruo the film on seven reels, and show thom alternately on two pro-

Tho projectionist must keep a keen eye on the exact bresk in the film and keep changing the reals accordingly.

After the film was over it hed to be rewound, which tended to damage tho quality of the colluloid.

At most, those copies only survived i,000 projections.

Burth started sticking the individual sections together and winding them up on a large, horizontal meving disc.

While on this disc, the film is not subjeet to any mechanical demands.

. The distributors reckon that this system means that the film copies last up to forty times longer than normai.

Many's the timo projectionists tried to get a full-length film, which easily weighs a hundrodweight, to run on tho old vertical system.

around mechanics can imagine what kind of strain the film was under.

As Burth points out: "At the top the film had to stend the strain of considerable pressure, whilst the lower part kopt banging dewn - there was a kind of sandpapor offect".

The latest invention on Burth's long iist is a disc which esn both wind and rewind, making the process of additional rewinding superfluous.

On registering the patent for his latest discovery Burth found out that the Americans had been werking on this problem since 1927. it took a Swablan to put it into prac-

There is also another reason for the great interest shewn by the einema world in this new invention.

Cinema owners and projectionists are In the middle of new negotiations en

The cutback in personnel which is o probable result of the new discs mey well mean that mere cinemas can be opened up.

Burth describes the situation: "The owners bave to save money. The distributors are already asking for up to haif of the takings."

Old Willi is no ionger involved in the day-to-day business of running his own cinemas. This is his sen's job.

And yet Willi can often be found caring off the tickets of an evening. As soon as the film starts being showo, off he goes down into his expe-

rimental cellar, "te invent anew". To see Burth etsnding underneath the deme of his cineme you wouldn't believe he is over haif a century elder thun most of his regular cinemagoers.

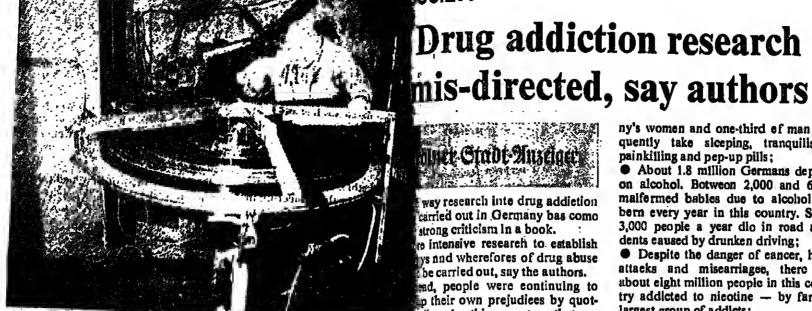
He's handed over some of his hounrary posts to his son, who will very soon bo presenting o conference paper on the technologicsi possibilities open to the

use of computers in cinemas. The old Swabian gent gees into ruptures when he contemplates the vast range of functions such computers could carry out.

It could control all the other machines, check the focus and brightness and lots more. But thet's something others will have to have a go at, I've dene my

Nobody will dony that. After all, Burth, who once built the best ampli-

Continued on page 15



Willi Burth with his revolutionary disc.

Pensioners' pedal-plane need resulted in coofficing isws. a pilot with lung power and plane pedal-plane need resulted in coofficing isws. a pilot with lung power lead, sod punishment on the other. bliker Faust, a medical doctor, and bliker Faust, a medical doctor, and

Marie Barbara Snaebriicher Zeitung A Control of the Cont

Four elderly Germans have designed in pedal-powered nircruit. It has neither motor nor salls such us a hang-

The pilot must pedul. A driveshaft takes the power to the propeller. On its. most recent flight it travelled 350 metres in 50 seconds at between 50 and 150 centimetres bigh.

Although the aircraft could not better its previous record of 700 metres uchieved with a tall wind on 4 December, 1982, the hopeful designers classed tho event as u "total success".

Press and TV had turned up to see what was "in the air",

The flight showed that this alreralt, weighing just over 50 kilograms, "can bo flown and guided properly".

The four designers have been working on "thoir bird" for eight years now in an attempt to turn man's age-old dreem of flying by his own efforts into

Wolfgang Hütter (73), Franz Villinger (75), Wilhelm Schüle (74) and Wilhelm Heselschwerdt (72) were not the kind to spend their lives as pensioners silting on a gerden bench feeding the birds.

They headed straight for the drawing-

The man inside the aircrast ow harmless in the cough syrup hard peddling was 23 year old in the medicine chest? And what

To qualify us a pilot for the school of the search for an anti-ma-enterprise. Standenmayer half drug—are eddictive. lightweight and at the same to the often prescrib-

accompanied the many years atoday,
put into this project, which he painkillers Codipront and Doio-Another incentive for the

designers was the possibility of authors have deliberately taken the third Kremer Prize amos 10,000 pounds stering.

This prize money - pulup English lodustrialist Henry is the argue that they are not disclosis to be awarded to the first the names of drugs that are not alcan nircraft design which, will American pilot on board, core

. The first Kremer Prizo for a suthors pelot out that: run was presented to an

A second American team wo cond Kremer Prize for crossing

bourd, where they worked on because of everyday medicines can te details of would be aircraft. Id telive.

It has taken them 15,000 hos Progengefahr — Früherkennung, workshop to get this für, to be the wirkung, Folgen, or Drug Haund carbon fibres and resining Early Symptoms, Iotoxicating Ef-Consequences, published by Hip-

Oskar Staudenmuyer, who in the sleeping pills?
huilds madei ueropianes, it is the sleeping pills?
huilds madei ueropianes, it is the sleeping pills?

sufficent stamina tu keep the maquillsers Librium, Librax, Verarving.

"....und fly it shall?". The shaller to be addicted to these

eye an offect similar to that of

of calling addictive drugs by and describing their effects and

ensmes of drugs that are not alin wide use by addicts and that ing distance of one mile and their names could heip teschers and doctors recognise and addiction in time.

diction to roedical drugs is. ing. More than balf of Germs-

their own prejudices by quotlargest group of addicts; indings by this expert or that ex- Increased pelice work have net stemmed the use of hashish, marijuana, current approach meant that

coesino and heroin. Addiction threatens even from the most unexpected quarters, the study

ny's women and one-third of man fre-

quently take sleeping, tranquilising,

About 1.8 million Germans depend

on alcohol. Botweon 2,000 and 6,000

maifermed bables due to alcohol are

bern every year in this country. Somo

Despite the danger of cancer, heart

attacks and miscarriagee, there are

about eight million people in this coun-

try addicted to nieotine - by far tho

3,000 people a year dlo in road acci-

dents caused by drunken driving;

painkilling and pep-up pills;

"But the public is oow taking addiction as much for granted as traffic acci-

There were two public schools of thought: these who want more stringent action against hashish, marijuana, cocains and heroin (the first two ara called. threshold drugs because they can lead to the uso of hard narcotics); and those that wants to legaliso hashish in a movo to deeriminalise its users.

The discussion over the "threshold drugs" is still in full swing. The authoritles mostly speak of hashish and marijuana as paving the way for bard drugs. The authers, on the other hand, say that "there is much to indicate that the biggest eulprit in addiction is not one of the illegal nareotics but nicotine, which niso makes the user psychegically and physi-

Research has come up with many reasons for addletion, among thom euriosity, a desire to experiment, fear of loneliness und escapo from everydey

But none of these research findings lead anywhere. There are as many combinations of reasons as there are drug victims. "After ell, overy one of theso unfortunatas has his own problems."

This does not meen that they cannot ba helped. Only ten years ago, the addicts' position was desperate for both them and their next-of-kin. Today, even medium-sized towns bave their counsolling services.

But one thing has remained unchang ed: treatment can only be successful i the patient cee perates and exports realise now that parents must be included in

But "bow coovincing are adults wbo attack drug addiction while being addieted themselves? Take the father who drinks alcohol in front of the children and the mother who takes addictive medication. How can they blama their see for smoking hashish?" the authors say.

But what is to be done now that exnerts are agreed that even a harmonious family life provides no protection from nddiction?

> Michael Rupprecht (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

Continued from page 14

flers for the newly developed taikies, wes the first person to achieve

automntically guided projection. in 1954 ho constructed a mechanicaiautematic control device from parts of a building sot, which ho now proudly presents among his private collection of (ilm projectors.

Of course, do-lt-yourself specialists don't restrict their activities to just one

The garage doors in Burth's house have been remote-controlled for over twonty yeers. The same gees for a swimming-poel cover and a roof over the veranda, which is operated by the invisible hand as seen as raie and wind threaten.

He's a man of principle, and just as ho refuses to show porno films in bis ci-

nemas he did not see why should pay a special rate to the "Kreßbern iocals" fer using the water.

As he found their demands rather excessive when he first built bis house, Burth in no time constructed two cisterns to collect the rainwater.

The water from above is flitered twice and then pumped into the water pines. Burth uses rainwater for cooking and

it deesn't look as if he's having any trouble with acid rain - Burth's the kind of mao who could get a whole old peopie's home going.

On 29 March, Germany's third TV channel will be presenting a programme by JOrgeo Bretzinger, also a Ravensburger, dealing with Burth's life story.

menufacturer'e or supplier's

A telephone number is listed for

Jürgen Adamek (Stultgarter Zeitung, 2t March 1983)

Industrial robots

Continued from page 9

the IG-Motall is going to have to "state It's ease more clearly in future".

During future negetlations, the unious will proceed according to tho motto "We only agree if . . ."

The naw stance to be adopted by the unions will be dearly erticulated during tha ennual meeting of the German Trade Unions in Munich in October.

"We want to back up our shop stewards in this respect", Feith emphasiaes. "Without turning into modern-day Luddites".

Sebrast, on the other hand, is not eo pessimilatic as the unions when it comes to future developments in the field of industrial automation.

"I sincerely believe that the development of robets has up to now created more jobs than it bas dostreyed."

The labour offect are very difficult to calculate elnee the alternative is usually net se much human iabour versus machines but rigid automation versus the more flexible kind; "io the case of automatio are welding for example, a machine can at mest replace two welders."

Schraft's forecasts for the developmeet of robots are also more restrained. He sees an increase in the spot welding sector over the next one or two years and then a loveiling-eff of the increase rate of robot use.

As soen as the investments boom in the car industry has died down, tho demand for robots will also fall.

Other industries, such as the electrical appliances industries and mechanical engineering, can only use robots for

individuai operetions. Schraft'a forecast: 5,000 robots in the Federal Republic by 1985, the number rising to 10,000 by 1990, "but this really

is a guestimate". Head of production at Daimier-Benz, Niefer, finds it easier to talk about concrete facts and figures: "During the coming years we shall be increasing

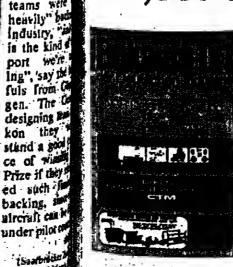
our stock of robots by 100 to 200." At present, there is no single robot in use on the assembly line in the Dalmler-Benz plant: "The machines just aren't clever enough yet", says Niefer, but adds, "We'ii be thinking about using them iater".

By referring to other figures, Niefer tries to put things into perspective: "Mercedea has 300 robots, 30,000 tool machines and almost 150,000 workers.

"We always come up against iimits", he states, "there certainly won't be factories without people uotil this century Is out. We simply need man to operate the machine". Felix Spies

(Süddeutsche Zellung, 26 March 1983)

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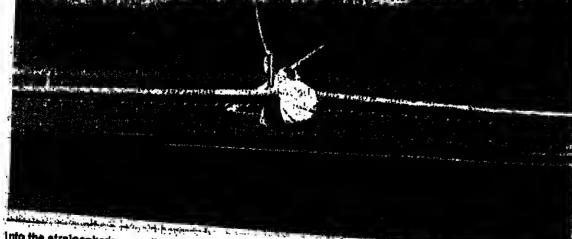
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But anyone who knows his way into the etraloephere, well, not quite. The pedal plane gate off the ground,

(Phoin: dog)